

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st, 1933

No. 4

"The Old Order . . . Has Passed Away"

"Sometimes in old buildings which have stood firm for centuries a little insect enters the woodwork and gradually eats away its strength. To all outward appearances for a long time it seems as solid as ever, but the mischief is gradually reducing the core of the timber into dust.

"Our economic system is crumbling, not from external pressure, but from inside. Can Mr. Baldwin persuade the death-watch beetle to stop nibbling at the rafters for three whole years? Time is pressing. Governments are too dilatory and easygoing in dealing with this tremendous emergency. Whatever happens there must be fundamental changes. No one doubts this. They are in process now of being effected; everywhere the old order is passing away; nay, it has passed away already. What will take its place? Are statesmen thinking out that problem?

"The existing industrial, financial, and economic order, with its blind and cruel greed, with its extravagance and its poverty, its luxuries and its miseries, its waste and its chaos, with its tens of millions of honest workers reduced to eating the bread of charity while the riches of Providence are rotting in the fields because they are not permitted to reach the needy; with its slums where no humane man would house his cattle, with its nations organizing to starve and slaughter each other—this system has been tried and found wanting."

(From a speech by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George at Carnarvon, Wales, January 19th, 1933, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian* of January 20th.)

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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, 6 months ending March 1st, 1933.....	42,768
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Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
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EDITORIAL

5

A SPLENDID VINDICATION

On March 15th, W. R. Howson, leader of the Liberal party in the Alberta Legislature, charged that grave irregularities had occurred in the Provincial Highways Department—irregularities of such a nature that they constituted "a scandal and a crime". He declared that the maladministration had been so serious as to make it obligatory upon the Government to resign.

Immediately challenging the Liberal leader, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, demanded an inquiry into all matters concerning contracts to which Mr. Howson had referred. The investigation has been held, at great length, and Mr. Howson has been given every opportunity to prove his charge. According to the unanimous verdict of every group in the Assembly except his own, which is not unanimous, he has failed to produce any evidence of scandal whatsoever on the part of any official of the Department. The Committee has found that the Minister and the Department acted with complete honesty and without any irregularity. A splendid vindication of the Government was given by some of its chief opponents.

In deference to every tradition of our public life, and in fairness to the party which he leads, Mr. Howson should resign.

* * *

According to the original press reports, Mr. Howson charged the Department with "dishonesty" and "graft". When the reports, widely broadcast in the press, had been given time to create the uneasiness and suspicion

in the minds of the public which in view of his subsequent attitude it seemed evident Mr. Howson desired, he denied that the words had been used.

In respect to that matter, the issue is between Mr. Howson and the press. He appears, however, to be so little concerned even for his own good name—so little concerned that words expressing the most serious charge that can be brought against a Government and which no public man of honor would ever use falsely, should have been (according to his own showing) improperly attributed to him—that he declines to take up the issue, or to state, definitely, that he was misrepresented. Clearly Mr. Howson should withdraw from public life.

* * *

When the report on the inquiry came before the Committee for discussion, no daily paper in the Province, with the exception of the *Edmonton Journal*, gave publicity to the facts that the Conservative members of the committee in a motion by Messrs. Duggan and Payne, found that there was no evidence of scandal or dishonesty by any official of the Department; that the Labor group, on motion of Messrs. White and Smeaton, agreed that officials had acted with complete honesty; or that the Independents without qualification supported the Chairman's report. Only the *Edmonton Journal*, among all the dailies, even reported the fact that Mr. Webster had disagreed with his leader, and refused to support Mr. Howson's motion. The report is still to come before the Assembly as a whole.

* * *

Mr. Webster's comment on the subject of "force accounts," which we have been obliged from lack of space to omit from our report elsewhere, substantiated what Mr. McPherson had said on this subject. Mr. Webster declared that he could not see that the check by the engineer for value received resulted in any loss to the Province. He also substantiated the Minister's statement that in awarding contracts on approximate quantities only, the final quantities being taken by the engineer, the Department had followed approved engineering practice. These, it may be said, were two of the matters in respect to which Mr. Howson's manner of examining witnesses tended to create a mistaken impression among the uninformed.

Mr. Webster, who is a strong opponent of the Government upon almost every controversial issue of public policy, made it clear that he disagreed most reluctantly with his leader, and he offered one or two minor criticisms, differing with the judgment of Government engineers in respect to one contract. He said with reference to the letting of contracts, that railway companies seldom advertised for tenders, but that a Government should get bids, even though the Minister should use his authority occasionally in refusing to give a contract to a contractor whom he did not consider competent to finish the project. (Mr. McPherson gave the reason, as we have reported, why in the case of emergency relief contracts it was necessary to depart from the Department's usual practice in order to get the projects under way at short notice).

* * *

To cover the inquiry the current issue has been delayed, and several features, including accounts of important Provincial legislation, of plans for Federal redistribution, as well as much local and other news, etc., have been held over.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

New Life in Alberta Farm Movement

Lower Dues, Sense of Security Given by New Debt Adjustment Act, and Forward Movement Through C.C.F. Factors in Revived Interest—Drives Bring Large Increase in Membership

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Vice-President

Responding splendidly to the demand of the 1933 Convention for increased membership, the directors and local officials of the Association have infused new life into the farm movement in Alberta. From a large number of districts news comes of new Locals being formed, old Locals resurrected and active Locals strengthened. Particularly is this true of the more southerly parts of the Province, where the roads have been open and large meetings made possible.

Three Principal Reasons

Three principal reasons may be given for this revival of interest:

First: There is the reduction of the membership fee, payable to Central Office, from the sum of two dollars to ONE DOLLAR only. From information available it would appear that most Locals, determined to make a maximum increase in membership, are asking for the one dollar and are taking steps to meet Local expenses and pay constituency dues by means of social affairs or returns from co-operative buying.

Second: There is a new sense of security and confidence as a result of the change in the Debt Adjustment Act which has definitely stopped foreclosures and seizures for debt until the creditor or creditors prove to the Debt Adjustment Director the ability of the farmer or home owner to pay. There is no doubt that this action of the U.F.A. Government has allayed fear and re-established goodwill towards our Association.

Third: Farmers in all sections of the Province are keenly interested in the C.C.F. and are attending meetings for the purpose of learning more of U.F.A. policies as expressed in the platform of the Federation.

It becomes more and more evident that instead of merely agreeing that "something must be done" and waiting for somebody to do it, the people of the Province of Alberta realize that they must strengthen organization and be ready to do things for themselves.

Other reasons for the revival of interest might be given, for instance—the sneers of the daily press. The attempt of editorial writers to discredit the U.F.A. because of the low membership of last year has stiffened the backs of many who, because of the scarcity of money, have allowed their membership in the Association to lapse. They are determined to "show the world" that the U.F.A. DOES represent the farm people of this Province.

Membership Increases

In February the returns at Central Office were double those of 1932 for that month. In March the returns were trebled as compared with the same period in 1932. Drives are still in progress and when our Local Secretaries have sent

in their returns we shall be able to report a phenomenal increase.

The work must be kept going. To increase the circulation of *The U.F.A.* means to spread information and understanding, and banish ignorance. To build up our membership inspires leaders of our movement to go forward with their policies. The U.F.A. is to no small extent the key to progress in Canada.

Interest Keen in Peace River North

U.F.A. Director Holds Many Successful Meetings

Steady support of the U.F.A. and a keen interest in the C.C.F. were evidenced at every point visited by I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River North, during a series of meetings held early in March. Mr. Macklin writes that most of the school-houses were packed; and at one place, after a two-hour address, questions and discussions were continued for a further two hours. "The territory visited seems almost solid for the C.C.F.," says Mr. Macklin. "But in many cases their attitude is like Peter's: 'Silver or gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee.' The paid up membership of the U.F.A. today is no adequate measure of the desire for the U.F.A. to carry on through the C.C.F. to achieve national reconstruction."

Mr. Macklin mentions the support given by many of the ministers in the districts he visited. "It seems logical," he remarks, "that if they follow One who healed the sick and fed the hungry they should condemn a system which allows many heads of families no chance to provide either food or medical attention for their dependents."

"While our capable Federal Premier is spending his unbounded energy to maintain the interests of finance and big business firmly in their position on the backs of the people, the people, through the inspiration of the C.C.F., are preparing to make the next election a *real bucking contest*. . . . The people are blaming the political leaders for handing over the credit of the people, which should

be under national control, to private or corporate control. Those who have, through this control of credit, been able to run the economic life of the people into the ditch, have been blind leaders of a public that did not bother to look where they were being led."

Although all the Locals visited were finding it extremely difficult to finance, many were holding social gatherings, with a small admittance charge, in order to raise fees.

Most Successful Tour

H. Critchlow, Director for Peace River South, reports the most successful organization trip in his experience. New Locals were organized at Glenister, Peavine, Roydale and Connor Creek, and a Junior Local at Roydale.

Membership Drives

Balzac Leads

Leading all other Locals in the Province, Balzac U.F.A. Local, as the result of a vigorous membership drive carried out under two rival teams, with the president, A. P. Shuttleworth, on one side and the secretary, George E. Church, on the other, has increased its membership to 130, as compared with 52 in 1932, the president's team winning by a small margin. The conclusion of the drive was celebrated at an oyster supper early in March, one of the conditions of the contest being that the losing team should provide the supper. On motion from the winning side, however, it was decided to share the cost equally among all members. A largely attended meeting, at which a most interesting discussion took place on the C.C.F. movement, preceded the supper. J. Dollar presided, in order that Mr. Shuttleworth might take part in the discussion, and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, who was a guest of the Local, also participated on invitation from the floor, answering a number of questions in regard to the new movement. The secretary subsequently brought in to Central Office a cheque for \$126, covering dues which had not previously been provided for.

High River Doubles Membership

More than doubling its 1932 membership of 49, High River U.F.A. Local, as the result of a drive carried on by teams under the captaincy of H. B. Chisholm and Bert Polinkas, has increased its numbers to 115. The result was announced at a banquet in High River on April 4th, when Mayor Watt delivered an address expressing the goodwill of the townspeople to the movement and congratulating the Local on its success. Peter Robertson, president, was in the chair and welcomed the new members, and announced that the drive had resulted in a tie. All catering for the banquet was arranged by the U.F.A. through a committee consisting of George Mc-

(Continued on page 28)

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

In view of the reduction of the membership fee to One Dollar at Central Office, it is more imperative than ever that returns from Locals be remitted promptly. Careful inquiry has elicited the fact that the small sums due Central Office, held in Local treasuries, amount almost continuously to many thousands of dollars, and their retention in the Locals imposes a heavy strain on the finances of Central Office.

Local officers are urgently requested by the Executive to take a more active interest in seeing that returns are made **PROMPTLY AND FULLY** to Central Office.

Great West Take Over Oil Consumers

Great West Distributors have taken over the operation of the plants of the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative, Ltd., at all points in the Province, from April 1st. All U.F.A. members doing business at the points affected should give their names and the name of their Local for record on the invoice, so that they may receive patronage dividend through their U.F.A. Co-operative Association or through the U.F.A. Central Office. Shareholders of the Oil Consumers Co-operative will receive their dividends in future direct from Great West Distributors, Ltd., Head Office, Calgary.

Hand Hills Organize U.F.A. Co-operative

At a meeting in Morrin on May 5th, a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative was organized, six Locals signing up, while a seventh will join at once, the delegate present not having been authorized at the time of the meeting to do so. S. R. Hooper is acting secretary of the temporary board of the new co-operative.

CARDSTON TAKES ACTION

At a farmers' meeting at Cardston recently, the Executive of the Constituency Association was asked to investigate the possibility of forming a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative.

Big Valley D. A. Meeting

The first meeting this year of the Big Valley to Munson D.A. was well attended (although roads were difficult) by delegates from Drumheller, Munson, Gartley, Morrin, Rumsey, Big Valley, Springwater and Rowley. Ira D. Taylor gave a most interesting address on Technocracy, comparing present conditions with those of only thirty years ago, and pointing out that research laboratories were now in possession of knowledge which would permit of the manufacture of automobiles that would run 100,000 miles, clothing material that would wear indefinitely, etc. Mr. Taylor dwelt upon the greatly advanced standard of living that our machines, trained personnel and natural resources could give, and quoted President Robert Gar-

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

The Committee strongly urges upon all Locals and Co-operative Associations the desirability of making the fullest survey of the possibilities of co-operation in their districts. Locals in many parts of the Province are active in securing co-operative shipments of feed and seed. There are many other ways in which money may be saved and organization strengthened.

Central Office is ready at all times to give the fullest possible service in the distribution of bulk commodities. We draw your attention to the fact that price levels have been considerably adjusted to the price of farm commodities and that the co-operative activities of the past two years have been no small factor in this adjustment. There can be no successful contradiction of the statement that in many lines companies have offered services and quoted prices which they would not have done, in order to meet the prices at which we have been able to bring goods to our members. It is true that there are limits and we ask you to remember this and keep your organization in the field in order to ensure a more equitable price structure.

Oils

Red Head fuel and lubricating oils have won their way by quality at over eighty distributing points in Alberta. If your Local is interested in truck loads of refined gasoline, distillate, tractor kerosene or illuminating kerosene, write Central Office for particulars. A fleet of tank trucks and trucks carrying drum lots are on the roads at all times. Fuel oils are sold at the competitive price, but patronage dividends to U.F.A. members make co-operation in this line worth while. Gather your drums together at some local point and have them filled by Great West Distributors' trucks.

Formaldehyde

To buy through Central Office high grade, full strength, first-class formaldehyde in 400 lb. barrels or 100 lb. drums makes it possible for our members to be sure of quality at prices frequently a few cents a pound lower than local quotations.

Gopher Poison

We are able to serve you with a full line of gopher poisons in any quantity including pure strychnine.

Batteries

The prices of U.F.A. batteries have been reduced over fifteen per cent since last season. We are quite aware that other batteries are being sold for less money, but not of such quality. We are confident that no better batteries are made. The freight is paid to any part of the Province on two or more batteries.

Tires, Tubes, Belts, Etc.

After two seasons we are confident that Dunlop rubber goods are equal to the best. We would like to see our Locals avail themselves of the free freight on orders of one hundred pounds or more. This requires foresight and co-operation as well as cash; but the satisfaction will be greater in the end. Cheaper tires can be bought, but Dunlop goods have an enviable world-wide reputation.

Coal

The past season has been gratifyingly successful. It is not yet time for seeding. We suggest an effort for another car before spring work starts.

Poultry Supplies

Perhaps the members of the U.F.W.A. as well as of the men's section will be interested in these lines. We can offer real service in all poultry supplies.

diner to the effect that a farmer's time was as valuable as the time of a member of any of the professions.

Increased Membership

Reports on the membership drive showed very satisfactory results, in some cases membership having been trebled.

Delegates appointed to deal with the matter of forming a Co-operative Purchasing Association reported that a meeting would be held in Morrin on April 5th looking to this end.

Following adjournment for supper, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin led in community singing; Misses M. Priestley, Dorothy Baldwin, Lillian Jervis, Margaret Mc-

Farlane and Mr. Baldwin gave a short musical program.

Resolutions were passed, protesting against certain organizations being refused the right to broadcast; asking that hail tax arrears be included in the proposed Tax Arrears Consolidation Act; asking for release of the hunger marchers; expressing appreciation of the services of Robert Gardiner and wishing him a speedy return to health.

N. V. Fearnough gave an enlightening talk on the Douglas scheme, and a very fine discussion period followed.

Mrs. Baldwin explained the progress that had been made in organizing a Chautauqua, using local talent.

Charges by Liberal Leader Prove "Mare's Nest"

Not a Scrap of Evidence to Support Sensational Charges—Committee After Full Inquiry Finds Administration Acted With Complete Honesty in Highways Contracts—Howson Denies Having Made Charges of "Graft" and "Dishonesty" Days After Statements Given Wide Circulation in Press

Charges of a sensational nature concerning the administration of the road construction program of the Alberta Government in 1931-32, were made by W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, in the Legislature, on March 15th. Mr. Howson described the manner in which these contracts had been handled as "a scandal and a shame." According to the press reports, widely distributed by telegraph, he also charged "dishonesty" and "graft," though several days after the publication of the reports he denied, when pressed by Premier Brownlee for particulars of his charges, that had ever used these words.

Mr. Howson's charges brought an immediate denial and challenge on the floor of the Assembly, from Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works. On Mr. McPherson's motion all matters with reference to highways contracts for the years in question were referred to the Public Accounts Committee for investigation.

The investigation, which necessarily prolonged the session by several weeks, revealed the charges to have been a "mare's nest," and resulted in the complete vindication of the Minister and the Department. Absolutely no evidence was adduced of any "dishonesty" or "graft" or "scandal" on the part of the Minister or the Deputy Minister or any of the officials.

Group Leaders Testify

The utmost freedom in the presentation of evidence and examination of witnesses was ensured during the inquiry, the court rules usual in such cases being disregarded on the suggestion of the U.F.A. representatives, and every facility being given to all witnesses, with full protection from any legal consequences to themselves, to give such information as they might have to offer.

Testifying to the absence of any evidence of scandal or dishonesty, the Conservative leader, D. M. Duggan, and W. E. Payne, another Conservative member of the committee, joined with the Labor members and the Independents; while Mr. Howson was unable to command the undivided support even of his own official following on the committee and George Webster, its most prominent Liberal member, openly expressed his disagreement with his leader.

Mr. Howson himself, having obtained through the press the wide publicity for his charges which presumably was the purpose of his attack, became strangely mild, strangely anxious to disclaim any responsibility for the investigation by the Public Accounts Committee. As Mr. Lymburn remarked during the course of the proceedings, he "had behaved in a most gentlemanly way ever since he was challenged."

Mr. Howson and the Newspapers

As to what Mr. Howson actually said in his speech on March 15th, there appears to be a wide divergence of opinion between himself and the newspapers. On March 15th the speech was reported at greater or lesser length in many daily papers in the Province and elsewhere, under such headings as "Howson Charges Highways Graft" (in large red letters); "Howson Charges Highways Policy Was Dishonest," "Government Resignation Demanded," "Sweeping, Far-reaching Allegations Hurlled Across Floor of Legislature by Liberal Chieftain." In the body of the reports, in confirmation of the headlines, Mr. Howson was stated to have uttered "charges of dishonesty," to have alleged "grave irregularities in the Pro-

vincial highways department," such irregularities as were "a scandal and a crime." He had declared, according to the press, that "overpayments in yardage of loose rockwork, overcharges in solid rockwork, in clearing and grubbing operations, and finally, a scandalous amount paid for 'extras'" constituted "a scandal and a crime."

Mr. Howson was apparently quite happy to allow these reports to go out to the public as authentic accounts of his speech. They were given several days' start, and then, when the allegations—against a Government which during a long term of office has been free from the shadow of dishonesty in administration—had been given wide circulation, suddenly, on March 21st as the investigation was proceeding, appeared the somewhat ambiguous statement "Howson Modifies Charges as Denials Are Voiced." In at least a number of the dailies which had given much prominence to Mr. Howson's sensational speech, this announcement of the "modifying" of the charges received scant notice.

The statement that he had "modified" his charges in some cases was not considered worthy even of front page position.

Liberal Leader "Crawfishes"

What "modification" meant, however, did not become quite clear until two days later, March 23rd. On that date, under pressure of a series of questions by Premier Brownlee, Mr. Howson, to use a slang expression, "crawfished." We quote a portion of the dialogue between the Premier and the Liberal leader, during the sitting of the Public Accounts Committee. It is from the report in the *Edmonton Journal*. Mr. Howson denied that he had charged the Department with "dishonesty" or "graft", but *was strangely unwilling to commit himself to any admission that the press report was wrong, or that he had been misrepresented.* It would be interesting to know the secret of this unwillingness. If we accept Mr. Howson's evidence, a whole series of significant words—simple words of unmistakable meaning like "graft" and "dishonesty"—must have been put into

his mouth by the reporters in the press gallery. *And yet he has no criticism to offer.* We wonder if Mr. Howson dare charge the press with misrepresenting him.

Here is the dialogue between the Liberal leader and the Premier on March 23rd.

Mr. Brownlee: I understand Mr. Howson said he had not made some statements that were reported in the press. We would be in a better position if we could have more definitely stated just what complaints the honorable member makes, because, if what we are basing our conclusions on, namely the report of the address in the press, would the honorable member be prepared in the course of the day to formulate just what his complaints are, so we would know accurately and definitely just what complaints we have to meet?

Mr. Howson: Whatever I have said, I have said, and if a wrong interpretation is made by the press, the Minister of Public Works, or the Premier, or anybody else, I cannot help that.

Mr. Brownlee: Is that a fair way of putting it? Surely this committee is entitled to know just what you are seeking to prove, just what complaints are made. Are you not willing to state that clearly?

Mr. Howson: I understood the Minister of Public Works referred the matter to this committee. Whatever the terms of the reference are, I am willing to abide by them.

Mr. Brownlee: So the honorable member is not prepared to let this committee know whether we are to meet charges of graft and dishonesty.

Mr. Howson: Did you hear me use the term graft?

Mr. Brownlee: I thought I did. I may have been mistaken.

Mr. Howson: There was no one on this side of the house that heard me use the word "graft."

Mr. Brownlee: That word was not used? I am prepared to take your statement the word "graft" was not used.

Mr. Howson: I have said I did not.

Mr. Brownlee: Did you use the word "scandal"?

Mr. Howson: Yes.

Mr. Brownlee: Dishonest?

Mr. Howson: No.

Mr. Brownlee: So then we are right in interpreting there are no charges of dishonesty on the part of the Government?

Mr. Howson: I said the way the contracts were let and administered was a scandal.

Mr. Brownlee: But nothing suggesting dishonesty?

Mr. Howson: You will have to take your own interpretation.

Mr. Brownlee: I am here to clarify the position. Am I clear in this then, that the word "dishonest" was not part of the charge made by my friend?

Mr. Howson: I have not used the word "dishonest" nor the word "graft."

Mr. Brownlee: Then the report in the press which is in quite red letters, "How-

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Webster Dissociates Himself From Howson Charges

In Speech Which Was Suppressed in All Daily Newspapers Except One, Prominent Calgary Liberal Breaks Silence in Emphatic Speech—Only Three Supporters for Howson—Government Congratulated on Outcome of Inquiry Into Road Contracts, by Members of Conservative and Labor Groups—Independents Vote With Government.

In a speech which was suppressed in every daily newspaper in the Province with the exception of one, George H. Webster, Calgary Liberal member of the Alberta Legislature, whose active business life was spent in railroad and highways contracting, and whose experience in these branches of practical construction is superior to that of any other member of the Assembly, on April 6th dissociated himself emphatically from charges of scandal made by W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, with respect to the program of relief road construction carried on by the Department of Public Works in 1931 and 1932. Mr. Webster's statement was made at the close of an exhaustive inquiry by the Public Accounts Committee, which the Government had insisted on immediately after Mr. Howson's charges were made in the Assembly.

Not a word of Mr. Webster's speech, not a line to indicate his attitude on the Howson charges, appeared in either of the daily papers in his own constituency of Calgary. The only published reference to the matter in any paper in the Province appeared in the *Edmonton Journal*, which gave a brief summary of the speech under the heading "Grits Divide on Road Quiz."

Government Congratulated

In the same session of the Public Accounts Committee as that in which Mr. Webster's disagreement with the Liberal leader was expressed, Dr. W. A. Atkinson, Edmonton Conservative member, joined with spokesmen of the Labor group in congratulating the Government on the outcome of the inquiry. Dr. Atkinson expressed his views in the following words: "It is clearly shown that there was no foundation to the charges of dishonesty or irregularity or scandal, and I agree with Mr. Gibbs (Labor member for Edmonton) that the Government are to be congratulated."

The Howson charge of "scandal" (Mr. Howson had, as stated elsewhere, denied, when challenged, that he had charged the Government with "dishonesty" as was reported in the very full reports of his attack on the Government given in the newspapers) received no support from any quarter in the committee of 34 members, except from three members of his own party. There are six Liberal members of the committee. Fred J. White, Labor leader, declared in behalf of himself and his colleagues, their agreement with the Government report except in some details.

Mr. Webster, while repudiating the suggestion of scandal in the carrying out of the relief road program, declared his disagreement with the views of a government engineer in respect to one of the contracts known as No. 5, from Kininvie to Redcliff, as these views had been expressed by the engineer in his evidence before the committee. This matter is referred to in special correspondence from Edmonton which is printed below:

Webster Breaks Long Silence

EDMONTON, April 6th.—George H. Webster, Liberal member from Calgary, who has followed the proceedings in the Public Accounts Committee closely at all stages, and who was known to have disapproved of the sensational attack on the Government made by W. R. Howson which led to the institution at the instance of the Government of the inquiry into certain road construction carried out in 1931 and 1932 as part of the program of relief, today, at the close of the investigation, broke silence to express his disagreement with the Liberal leader.

At the outset, Mr. Webster declared that he found himself in an embarrassing position, owing to the fact that he was compelled to disagree with his own leader.

"The easiest way under the circumstances," he said, "and the least embarrassing," would have been for him to have absented himself from the sittings of the committee. But he would not have been warranted in taking that course.

Entirely Wrong Assumption

He felt bound to deal, he said, with certain matters which all who had experience in contracting knew to be matters of general and accepted business practice. He felt bound to deal with the term "allowed the contractor," (which had been used and emphasized by Mr. Howson so many times in the course of his charges against the Department of Public Works.) It was entirely wrong to assume that anything was "allowed the contractor" as had been suggested by way of criticism of the Department, the truth being, as was well known, that all payments were made on measurements made by the government engineer.

Mr. Webster said he did not support the Howson amendment to the committee's report on road construction, nor the report of the majority of the committee.

Regarding the Kininvie-Redcliff contract, he did not agree with the engineer who had stated that this was a difficult

job. He (Mr. Webster) was quite familiar with conditions in the area referred to, and he did not accept the view that difficulties which the engineer had spoken of could exist.

No Evidence of Too Great Generosity

Mr. Webster went on to refer to allegations made by critics of the Department during the inquiry, to the effect that there had been "over classification" of work. What is meant by classification may be explained by the statement that excavation is divided in engineering practice into three classes—"solid rock," "loose rock" and "common excavation"—the cost of work being graded according to class. The Calgary member said that he could not see that any case was brought before the committee where the engineer was too generous. Final quantities, he explained, are arrived at not by any hit and miss method or guesswork, but by cross sections made by the engineer. There could be no dispute over that point, because any engineer could check up at any time on the figures of another engineer.

It was most important, Mr. Webster stated, that the engineer must be fair, and it was also important that the contractor must have confidence in the engineer.

Regarding the classification and quantities in one of the chief projects investigated—the Carvel-Onoway-Alberta Beach undertaking—the Calgary member pointed out that there was every evidence that the engineer knew his work and attended to it, and was further checked up by another engineer of long and varied experience.

"Rather Amused" by Questions

Mr. Webster said he was rather amused when during the inquiry he heard an engineer being asked whether it was physically possible to build a road of solid and loose rock. "What a fine opportunity that engineer had to laugh at the member who put that question," said Mr. Webster. "I can tell this committee that I have built lots of roads where there was nothing else." The question which so amused Mr. Webster, it may be stated, had been asked of an engineer witness by Mr. Howson.

A great deal had been made, during the investigation, of the fact that in some cases where the classification "loose rock" was given, there was no actual "loose rock" to be encountered. This was played up in the newspapers as though it were a startling revelation indicating something wrong about the classification, and reflecting on the government engineers. Yet it is known to all who have made the slightest inquiry into the matter (and it seems hardly conceivable that Mr. Howson, who made the charges against the Government, had failed to acquaint himself with this fact) that the term "loose rock" is applied to any piece of excavation (frozen ground, for instance) which might be as difficult to excavate as loose rock. The three classifications are applied to all classes of road work, and there are no other

(Continued on page 26)

Features of Federal Budget

A tax on sugar of two cents per pound is one of the most notable features of the Federal Budget, presented to the House of Commons on March 21st. Other foodstuffs that are being taxed through being removed from the list of exemptions to the six per cent sales tax are molasses, corn syrup and sugar cane syrup, cleaned rice, tapioca and sago, and some other processed foods. Canned shrimps are also to be subject to increased taxes.

There has been imposed a special excise tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations of 10 per cent, on automobile tubes and tires 5 per cent, on cigarette papers 2 cents per 100, on cigarette tubes 5 cents per 50. Among over a hundred articles, other than foodstuffs, that will no longer be subject to sales tax exemption are fuel oil and certain types of machinery; increased duties will also apply on light and arc carbons, chlorate of potash, parts of watch movements, and knitted goods of silk and wool. The excise duty on distilled spirits used in making patent medicines, essences and perfumes, etc., has been increased to \$2.50 per gallon.

Lower Incomes Pay

Increases in income tax will bear most heavily upon persons in the lower schedules; exemptions which were formerly \$2,400 have been reduced to 2,000, and from \$1,200 to \$1,000; and exemptions for dependent children have been reduced from \$500 to \$400. The tax on the first \$1,000 of taxable income has been increased from two to three per cent; increases have also been made in the higher schedules.

Taxes on corporation incomes have been raised to 12½ per cent, and the former exemption of \$2,000 has been removed. A tax of five per cent is imposed on all interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada; and a five per cent tax on interest or dividends cashed in a currency which is at a premium over Canadian currency. To ensure that income from bearer securities does not escape taxation, provision is made for ownership certificates to be completed when coupons are cashed.

Exemption has been removed of the three cent tax on cheques of \$5 or less except in the case of creamery tickets; and the tax on postal notes has been raised from one cent to three cents.

Tariff on Spare Parts

Existing temporary tariff schedules on repair parts for farm implements are made permanent. Some sixty changes are made in tariff schedules, some reductions being made under the British preferential tariff, while telephone equipment is increased. The Australian preference of four cents a pound on raisins is extended for one year, and provision is made for free entry of Palestine oranges during the first four months of each year.

It is proposed to establish an "Agricultural Stabilization Fund" which will pay to exporters to Britain of certain farm commodities the difference between the price actually received and the pound sterling valued at \$4.60. In-

C.C.F. Amendment to the Dominion Budget

National Central Bank to Control Credit in Interests of People and Nationalization of Insurance Called For—Depression in Agriculture Due to Fundamental Defects in Economic System.

Calling for the setting up of a National Central Bank to control credit in such a manner as to meet the legitimate needs of the people; for a measure of controlled inflation; and for measures to provide employment, increase purchasing power, and insure a more equitable distribution of the national income; and calling further for the nationalization of Canada's insurance systems, the following amendment to the Dominion budget was moved in the House of Commons on April 4th, in behalf of the Farmer-Labor (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) groups, by W. T. Lucas, M.P., seconded by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

"Whereas, the present depressed condition of agriculture, industry and of business generally, with its consequent unemployment, is the direct result of fundamental defects in our economic system, accentuated during recent years by the policies of deflation and of credit restriction which have been followed by different governments and financial institutions, and

"Whereas, while it is recognized that the present budget contains certain commendable features, including the proposed appointment of a royal commission to investigate banking and finance, and a measure of assistance to agriculture, it must also be recognized that it is based in principle upon a continuance of the aforesaid ruinous policies of deflation and an increased restriction of purchasing power, and

"Whereas, the continuance of these policies, accompanied as they must be by a constantly increasing burden of debt, recurring budget deficits, and a decrease of purchasing power, and therefore of consumption, must inevitably result in a condition of still greater depression, and increasing unemployment; and

Restore Agriculture

"Whereas, it is imperative, in view of the foregoing facts, that such policies be inaugurated as will have the effect of restoring the price level of agriculture, and other primary products, increasing purchasing power, reducing the burden

of interest-bearing liabilities, encouraging consumption and raising the standard of living amongst our people;

"Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House the government should give immediate consideration to the introduction of such measures as may:

"(a) Make available the real credit of the nation through the instrumentality of a national central bank, and render possible the utilization of control of this credit for the legitimate needs of the people of this country;

"(b) Bring about such a degree of controlled inflation as would stabilize the price level of our chief commodities at a point where it would bear a reasonable relation to costs of production and to incurred obligations;

"(c) Provide employment and purchasing power to our people, through the above mentioned means, and where necessary, by the direct use of our national credit in the construction of public works of various kinds, and in other ways which might be suggested including the construction of houses, etc.;

"(d) Ensure a more equitable distribution of the national income through well considered methods of taxation, and the legislative control of interest, profits and investment;

"(e) Nationalize our insurance systems, including the establishment of such systems of social insurance as may be necessary for the protection and well-being of our people."

cluded in this plan are animals, meat, including bacon and ham, poultry, fresh and canned fish, tobacco, cheese, milk products, canned fruits, canned vegetables, eggs, and honey. For the purposes of special or dumping duty the pound sterling will be valued at \$4.25 instead of \$4.40 as at present—equivalent to a general reduction of about 4 per cent in the duties under British preferential tariff, which have been maintained at a higher level than the nominal rate of duty by reason of the artificially high valuation of sterling for customs purposes.

The various items of new taxation are expected to yield some \$70,000,000 of revenue, and provide a surplus of "ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures" of some \$2,000,000.

Total Deficit of \$156,122,000

During the year just closed, ordinary revenues totalled \$310,817,000 and ordinary expenditures \$364,425,000, leaving a deficit of \$53,608,000, which was increased by the deficit on the Canadian National Railways to \$156,122,000. The

net debt on March 31st was approximately \$2,599,000,000.

The Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, announced that a royal commission on banking would be set up which will study, among other things, the question of establishing a central bank.

The Government would co-operate with chartered banks in lowering interest rates, said Mr. Rhodes, by reducing the rate paid on postal savings deposits. He referred to this as a "necessary step . . . to reduce the interest rate on bank loans, on mortgages, and on long-term bonds."

"NO CONSIDERATION" (From Hansard)

Question.—May I ask the Prime Minister whether his Government has given any national consideration to this question? (the proposal to establish a national wheat board).

Mr. Bennett.—No consideration has been given to the matter at this particular time nor at any other time.

Government Fails to Deal with Fundamental Issues

Drastic Slashing Merely Aggravates Major Economic and Financial Problems—An Analysis of the New Railway Legislation—Act Fails to Touch Real Causes of Railway's Troubles.



By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

In the month that has elapsed since the previous article was written, a considerable grist of legislation has been submitted to the old parliamentary mill.

Alas, the mill, like that of the gods, grinds slowly, but the product is not to everybody's liking. Little progress has been made, but considerable friction is apparent.

The more important measures will include:

The Act Respecting the Canadian National Railways and to provide for co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway System, and for other purposes.

The proposed amendment to the Relief Act.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

An Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act, and an Act to amend the Indian Act.

There are others of less interest such as the Act to Amend the Exchequer Courts Act, one respecting Visiting Forces of His Majesty, another dealing with Quebec Savings Banks, and so on.

In addition there are most of the estimates still unvoted, a certain amount of private members' legislation, the Budget, and a large number of unfinished private members' resolutions, most of which will not be reached this session.

Several of the standing committees are hard at work, considering such questions as debts and how to deal with them; the milk business and how to get a better price for the producer and a lower price for the consumer.

Altogether there is as heavy a load as the old mill can handle before June, if then—for somebody is always thinking of some amendment to some Act, and no one can forecast with any certainty how long the session may last.

No Attention to Fundamentals

It is however clear at this time that nothing is more certain than that this Parliament will not deal with fundamentals. There will be no attempt to tackle the problems with imagination and courage. Parliament will conclude without having brought—of its own act—the depression nearer to solution. Indeed, it may be said that the Government's policy of drastic slashing here and cutting there, of issuing more bonds and paying more interest, will prolong the economic mess.

But let us return to our muttons—should we say little lambs?

The Railway Bill

The Railway Bill provoked a very lengthy discussion and would seem to have been endowed with importance.

Of itself it settles nothing of the real causes of the railways' troubles—broken trade, lack of purchasing power, general stagnation of business. It consists of three parts—like Gaul of old. The first deals with the setting up of a board of trustees for the Canadian National, three in number, who will replace the present Board of Directors. The method

of appointment is curious and deserving of a reference. The first three trustees shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Thereafter vacancies shall be filled from a panel of eight names selected by a nominating board—composed of the President of the Exchequer Court, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the existing or remaining Trustees.

Self-Perpetuating Board

It will be observed that this Board will therefore partake of some of the characteristics of perpetual motion in that they become self-perpetuating. The proposal is certainly far from ideal, in that all Governmental responsibility appears to cease with the appointment of the first three Trustees. It is a fine example of delegation of authority to an independent body and may involve this country in nearly as much grief as the delegation of authority to create money into the hands of bankers appears to have done.

Tenure of office is to be seven years and the incumbents cannot be removed nor have their salary reduced during this period unless on address of the Senate and House of Commons. This simply means that impeachment is the only way they may be relieved of office.

The power of this Board is supreme. You and I thought we were, as indeed we were, shareholders in this great railway system. We really paid the bills for bond-holders and might have assumed we had through our elected representatives some directing rights. Read, then, sub-clause 6 of Sec. 9: "No order, regulation, by-law, decision or proceeding of the Trustees shall require the approval of His Majesty or that of any other shareholder of any company to which this section applies."

A President is to be appointed by the Trustees and is to be responsible solely to them. He should really be designated General Manager instead of President.

Chairman's Czarlike Powers

The Chairman of the Trustee Board has extraordinary power. For example should the other two trustees (the majority) decide on a certain course of action, this would be ineffective, as majority votes are declared of no avail unless the vote of the Chairman is included in the majority. He is Czar.

The annual budget of the National Railways shall be under the control of the Trustees. They shall determine the amounts required for income deficits, interest, capital expenditures, and as to refunding or retirement of maturing securities and submit these for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council, prior to presentation to Parliament.

The act further provides that where a shipper has not specifically directed the routing otherwise, the Trustees shall be responsible for its routing via Canadian Ports.

Provisions of Part Two

Part 2 provides: That for the purpose of *effecting economies* the C.N.R. and C.P.R. are "directed forthwith to agree and continuously to endeavor to agree, upon such co-operative measures, plans and arrangements as are fair and reasonable and best adapted to secure such purposes."

This directed-co-operation is to apply to a defined field including:

1. Formation of new companies, the stock to be equitably apportioned between the companies.

2. Arrangement by leases, agreements or licenses for the pooling and division of earnings arising from *joint operation* of any part or parts of freight or passenger services, express, telegraph, or other operating activities.

3. Extension of joint trackage, running rights, *joint ownership* or operating agreements.

4. Joint or individual highway services or a combination of rail and highway services.

The two railways are ordered by the act to meet forthwith and from time to time "to effect by agreement, if possible, the purposes set forth in this part of the act." Should the officers of the two railways find it not possible to agree then according to Part 3 of the act:

Powers of Tribunal

A tribunal is to be set up. It will have power to settle the dispute and enforce its orders. But, further, it shall have power to "determine the conditions of, interpret and enforce all such measures, plans or arrangements as have been agreed upon between the two companies *'whether or not such agreement was in consequence of an order of a Tribunal.'*" It will be evident from this that this body will have the most extensive powers, not alone in event of dispute, but even in the direction and otherwise of the very agreements upon which the railways have determined. It sounds like a "companionate marriage" over which a Tribunal shall have powers irrespective of the understandings of the participants. And the joke is on those who entered the pseudo-marriage state, in as much as it is a "forced" arrangement at the beginning and does not at any time become one of free arrangement between the two parties—who really cease to be the principals. A "companionate marriage" in itself is an extraordinary affair but when the preacher who ties the knot also establishes a body to have such powers of the union as above described, then the whole is reduced to the basis of a farce.

This Tribunal may: compel joint use of terminals, force the extension of running rights, and joint use of tracks. It can prohibit the construction of new lines, the creation of station agencies, extension of services where no essential need of the public is involved. But it

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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

A Reason For Lost Wheat Trade in China

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai mentions that Australia has dominated the Chinese wheat trade for the past three years. He gives no real reason for the loss of this trade by Canada but mentions that Canadian prices have lagged behind quotations from Australia.

Facing the subject squarely it must be obvious to any person that Australia with her money depreciated 45 per cent below the Canadian dollar has been able to undersell Canada, and yet obtain more Australian funds for her wheat growers, by a considerable margin, than Canada obtained.

Canada with her high priced dollar simply cannot make any headway in the Chinese wheat market. That's the truth of the story.

* * *

Federal Government and the Wheat Pools

References to the Wheat Pools were made in the budget presented to the Federal Parliament on March 21st by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. In order to simplify the explanation of the relationship between the Federal Government and the Pool the following is offered:

When the Wheat Pools changed their method of operation commencing with the summer of 1931, the Federal Government gave guarantees to the banks to provide for advances to the Pools for the conduct of elevator operations to the end of the 1931-32 crop year (in the case of the Alberta Pool, July 15th, 1932). These blank loans were repaid with the exception of a small balance transferred to the present crop year. The Federal Government provided renewed guarantees commencing with the 1932-33 crop year to the banks covering operations of each of the three Provincial Pools to provide for the possibility that liquid assets of the respective Pools, under certain conditions, might not be sufficient to meet the situation in the ordinary conduct of their elevator operations. It is anticipated in the regular course of business that any loans so involved will be liquidated by the end of the current crop year. The Pool elevator systems, operating as they now do on a hedging basis, face a minimum possibility of loss.

Another phase of the Federal Government guarantee covered the volume of wheat that was placed with the Pool organization on a pooling basis and for which an initial payment had to be made. The Government guaranteed an initial payment of 35c and an interim payment of 5c a bushel which it is expected will be made in due course. The volume of wheat pooled during this low price period does not begin to compare with the large volume pooled in years past.

Another guarantee by the Federal Government of wheat operations by the Canadian Wheat Pool was mentioned by Hon. Mr. Rhodes. As a matter of fact the Canadian Wheat Pool was used by the Federal Government as a vehicle by means of which price stabilization was undertaken during the heavy delivery period last fall in an effort to prevent a collapse of the market.

Those with a clear understanding of the Government's relationship to the Pool organization have no need of these explanations, but many who have not this knowledge may misinterpret what the Minister of Finance said.

* * *

Gold Standard Is Doomed, Says Sir Josiah Stamp

"The gold standard is a good standard of value but as a medium of exchange it seems to have too great

limitations for modern international commerce. Perhaps I, as a director of the Bank of England, shouldn't say it, but I think the nations will ultimately agree to accede its present limitations. The gold standard is no longer as safe as the Bank of England. Ultimately I should say the gold standard is doomed."

This pronouncement comes from Sir Josiah Stamp, England's greatest railway magnate and the most famous director of the Bank of England. He is well known in Canada, since he was chairman of the Grain Futures Enquiry held in this country a couple of years ago. Sir Josiah fixes the cause of the prolonged depression on high tariffs and the existing state of the international monetary system. He said he did not see how things were going to get much better until something constructive is done with the international medium of exchange—gold, whose limitations are cramping industrial and commercial expansion.

With regard to inflation Sir Josiah said that the indiscriminate creation of currency in any one nation is harmful inflation, but if international action can be taken there is no reason why the world could not increase production and then proceed to improve distribution.

"It looks as if this particular depression is too big for the trade circle," remarked Sir Josiah. "If the trade cycle were working we would have had a boom now or before. The truth is the times are out of joint as they have not been before. There is a world economic conference coming pretty soon. If the nations can sink their differences and get together at that conference, then the way out will be found. If not—we must just struggle along."

* * *

Financial Position of Alberta Wheat Pool

Herewith is given, in simplified form, the summary of the property and liquid assets and liabilities of the Alberta Wheat Pool as at the end of the last fiscal year—July 15th, 1932.

Other assets, including deferred and prepaid charges and shares in the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., amount to \$136,297.50.

Property and liquid Assets of Wheat Pool, made up as follows:	\$10,773,259.69
Net depreciated value of Terminal and Elevator System and Office Equipment.	\$7,604,150.49
Less—Bank Loans	1,500,000.00
	6,104,150.49
Investment—Manitoba Pool	
Terminal.	103,154.26
Grain Exchange Seats.	14,851.00
Investment—Canadian Pool	
Agencies Ltd.	6,670.00
Stocks of Grain and Coal.	3,472,241.73
Accounts Receivable and Advances on Grain and accrued items.	892,097.68
Cash on Hand and in Banks	180,094.53
	\$10,773,259.69
Deduct—Liabilities:	
Outstanding Cheques, Cash Orders, etc.	232,322.10
Sundry Accounts Payable.	1,051,000.41
	1,283,322.81
Net Free Assets to Secure Guarantee of Alberta Provincial Government.	\$ 9,489,936.99
Total Government Guarantee.	\$ 5,649,000.00
Excess of Assets of Wheat Pool Compared with Government Guarantee.	\$ 3,840,936.88

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

FIVE CENT POOL PAYMENT MADE

The five-cent interim payment on all grades of wheat delivered to the 1932 voluntary pool upon which settlement is made up to and including March 31st, 1933, where delivery checking coupons have been surrendered, was placed in the mail about April 3rd. In instances where the Pool member is still holding delivery checking coupons these should be forwarded to head office.

The initial payment on any wheat delivered for pooling after March 31st, 1933, will remain on the basis of 35c per bushel basis 1 Northern, Vancouver.

WHEAT POOL ACT AMENDED

The Provincial Legislature recently passed an amendment to the Wheat Pool Act which provided for the continuing of the right of the Second Series contract signers to vote in the election of delegates after July 15th, 1933. Under the Pool's constitution every holder of a marketing contract has a vote, the right to vote ceasing when the contract ceases to be current. The contract is deemed to be current until the expiration of the period for which the signer has covenanted to deliver his wheat to the Alberta Wheat Pool. Thus the right to vote under the present contract expires July 15th, 1933. If no move had been made to provide voting privileges after July 15th, 1933, no Pool member would be entitled to vote in Pool matters after that date. It was in order to provide for this situation that the Pool asked the Alberta Legislature to continue the right of the Second Series contract signers to vote.

One of the basic principles of genuine co-operative organizations is democratic control. In the case of the Alberta Wheat Pool this is provided through the election of delegates who in turn elect directors. The Pool delegates form a responsible body in themselves and in turn are answerable to the membership. The broad policies of the organization are laid down by the delegate body. Furthermore, this body forms an invaluable link between the membership and the Organization.

There has never been any suggestion other than the Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators should continue operating under membership control. The question arising was how this was to be effected. In the ordinary course of events a new contract would have been prepared before this and a sign-up arranged to go into effect after July 15th, 1933. The general disruption prevented this being done. The most reasonable and fair measure to adopt in the judgment of the directors and delegates was to continue control in the hands of the Second Series contract signers. This control has been in these members' hands since July, 1928.

The number of First Series contract signers was 43,800; the Second Series, 43,528. Some 14,008 First Series signers did not sign Second Series Contract. Of the First Series signers 3,024 never delivered a bushel of wheat. Most of these were people who signed as an expression of sympathy towards the movement.

The number of new contracts signed since the first of the current season was 124, of whom 28 had been signers of the First Series contract and 96 new signers.

In event of any First Series contract

ALBERTA JUNIOR GRAIN CLUBS, 1933

The Junior Grain Clubs of Alberta, first sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Junior U.F.A. Locals in 1930, are organizing in increased numbers this year.

Wheat clubs form the major groups. These started in 1930 with 15 groups. They had increased last year to 25. Those forming for 1933 already number 45, with an approximate membership of 680. A considerable percentage of the members are using seed produced by themselves as members of last year's clubs. New members are securing seed through the Department of Agriculture at a nominal cost, the Wheat Pool assisting in its purchase and distribution.

Points at which clubs are being organized for the first time this year are: Craigmyle, Donnelly, Woodhouse, Bindloss, Fort Saskatchewan, Clandonald, Falher, Stettler, Dalemead, Viking, Czar, Bruce, Holden, St. Paul, Wetaskiwin, Girouxville, Innisfail, Tofield, Huxley, Onoway. Practically all the clubs of 1932 are organized with increased membership this year.

Marquis and Reward are the wheat varieties being used, 28 clubs of the former and 17 clubs of the latter being formed.

The clubs will be supervised by Department officials as in former years. Prize money will be available from the Wheat Pool and Department of Agriculture for the standing crops and for the threshed grain. Club members will compete for certain prize trips.

A considerable number of clubs in other crops are being organized as well.

With oats 21 have been formed under the sponsorship of the United Grain Growers Ltd. with a membership of approximately 325. Victory or Banner are the varieties being used. Clubs are distributed from Bow Island in the south to Grande Prairie, taking in such points as Bindloss, Lacombe and High Prairie.

Under the sponsorship of the Canada Malting Co., seven Barley Clubs with a membership of approximately 100 are formed. O.A.C. 21 is being used. Clubs extend from Lethbridge to Bon Accord.

The Grimm Alfalfa Growers' Association, Brooks, is lending its support to 15 Alfalfa Clubs in areas north of Red Deer, as a means of increasing interest in Grimm Alfalfa.

Two or three corn and potato clubs will be organized to introduce these projects.

The gigantic and fantastic debts under which the world is laboring will never be paid. Many of them can never be paid, and a great portion of them, public and private, will just have to be liquidated. If the present situation continues, every honest man who is doing his best to pay his debts will be ruined and this will have a disastrous effect upon the moral code of humanity. It will also be impossible for business in the real sense of the word to function under such a colossal weight of debt.—*Exchange.*

signer, who has not signed a Second Series contract, desiring to have the privilege of voting in Pool matters, all that is necessary to qualify for such privilege is to sign a Second Series contract, on or before July 15th next.

A NATIONAL AGENCY
(Saskatchewan Wheat Pool)

A national marketing board forms the keystone of the program to assist the Canadian grower which is receiving the vigorous support of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The principal reasons for the establishment of such a board may be outlined briefly as follows:

1. A national agency, in control of the marketing of Canadian wheat, would prevent the further disorganization of our own market. It is apparent that Winnipeg quotations reflect that disorganized condition rather than actual world values of wheat.

2. Evidence is available to show that foreign buyers of Canadian wheat, particularly millers, prefer to purchase their requirements from an organization which has control of the actual stocks of grain.

3. Market conditions in the principal wheat importing countries have undergone a complete change during the past few years, with no corresponding change in Winnipeg Grain Exchange operations. A national board with complete control over Canadian wheat stocks would provide a better method of marketing to meet altered European conditions.

Concentration of the flour milling industry under the control of a few large companies has developed very rapidly in Europe. Nearly every European country has in force heavy restrictions upon imported wheat, with the object of assisting its own farmers. These restrictions have reduced any tendency on the part of the miller to speculate, as most of them are subject to change at very short notice. Under such conditions the Winnipeg futures market has little, if any, value to the European miller.

4. The system of marketing Canadian grain should be placed on a more substantial foundation than speculation. Much of the speculative buying by importers has been withdrawn. This leaves speculation in the hands of individuals who have no direct interest in the purchase or sale of wheat and are concerned only in making a profit in their speculative transaction. It is doubtful whether such ventures can continue unless profits are made.

5. Wide fluctuations in prices, even at prevailing low levels, have resulted in loss and actual hardship to producers. These would be eliminated if the marketing of Canadian grain were in the hands of a national marketing board.

6. A national marketing board, interested chiefly in marketing the Canadian grain crop to the best advantage in the interests of producers, would be likely to have more satisfactory results than organizations operating in all markets and in all countries, as is the case at present.

7. The proposal for a fixed price of about \$1.35 per bushel for wheat used for domestic consumption has as a working model the British Wheat Act of 1932. In Canada, a national marketing board would be the proper body to administer the details of this plan.

8. If assurance is given that a national board will operate to market the 1933 grain crop, then Canada would be in a position to participate actively in any international conference of exporting countries.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

THE HEADER BARGE

Proving an economical method of harvesting wheat, many wheat farmers of Alberta, seeking new ways to cut down costs of production, are turning to the header barge method of harvesting. Many have found this to be the cheapest and best method of taking off their crop and much interest among the wheat producers has been aroused.

Donald Cameron, Jr., of the University of Alberta staff, has been conducting a careful survey of harvesting operations in parts of Alberta, observing the use of the header barge particularly, and he has come to the conclusion that its use will spread rapidly.

"Indications are that the header barge system of harvesting will come into much wider use than it has up to the present," Mr. Cameron says. "The economy of operation and improvement in the quality of wheat harvested by this method make it worth serious consideration at this time." He points out that the header barge method is well adapted to the harvesting of wheat but only under exceptional circumstances is it useful for barley or oats.

Barge Costs Little

Possibly the most appealing feature of the header barge as a harvesting instrument during these difficult times is its low cost. Mr. Cameron points out that the barge can be built by the farmer himself with odds and ends of lumber and pieces of old machinery at as low a cost as \$15. The barge can be used as an adjunct of a combine, but where no combines are available, binders can be used and the stacks threshed with the ordinary stationary thresher. Where combines are used, farmers have taken their swathers and cutting platforms and used them as headers attached to the barge and later used the combines to thresh the barge stacks. A notable feature of Mr. Cameron's survey was that the grain from header barge stacks was in all cases of a superior quality to that harvested under comparable conditions of other methods.

Southeast Favors Barge

"An outstanding feature of the last harvest season has been the widespread increase in the amount of grain harvested by the header barge method," Mr. Cameron says. "An indication of the interest that is being shown in this method of harvesting can be gained from the fact that almost one thousand requests came in to the University between July 1st and September 1st, 1932, for a brief circular dealing with this system of harvesting.

"Header barges were operated this year practically all over the Province of Alberta, but by far the greatest number were used in the south-eastern portion of the Province in the area adjacent to the Acadia Valley, where the idea originated in Alberta in 1924. Along the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R. from Cereal east to the Saskatchewan border, it was estimated that between 35 and 40 per cent of the wheat crop was harvested by this method with very satisfactory results. This system of harvesting has been used this year with great satisfaction in the Vulcan, Arrowwood, Three Hills, Hanna, Stettler and Edmonton districts and many farmers have stated that they believe this method is going to solve a lot of their harvesting problems as well as reduce their harvesting costs.

NEW METHOD OF HARVESTING



Header Barge in Operation

Harvesting Cost 25c Acre

"One farmer in the Hanna district used the cutting table of a 20-foot combine attached to a barge 8 ft. x 16 ft. x 8 ft., the whole outfit pulled as a unit with a 30 H.P. tractor, at 4 miles per hour. With this outfit he averaged 80 acres per day with the aid of two men building the stack in the barge, one man operating the header, and himself on the tractor. His actual cash outlay for putting the grain in the stack was 25 cents per acre—this included wages for three men at \$2.00 per day, wages for himself at \$4.00 per day, and fuel for the tractor. It should be pointed out that although this farmer was using a 30 h.p. tractor, a 15-30 was capable of moving the outfit at a slightly lower speed."

During the course of the survey hundreds of header barge stacks were examined, practically all of which in south-eastern Alberta, had been exposed to between 2 and 5 inches of rain. In only two cases was any spoilage noticed and this was at Naco where, on two neighboring farms, some stacks showed some sprouting and molding. In both cases the owners attributed the damage to the fact that on the afternoon the stacks were put up they were exposed to over 1 inch of rain in four hours. The stacks were not big and were thoroughly soaked. A period of misty weather followed and the owners became alarmed at the wet condition of their stacks and proceeded to tear them open. Stacks that were left unopened came through without any spoilage other than some discoloration on the north side.

At Three Hills stacks were examined that had come through 5 inches of rain in a month and there was no sign of spoilage and when examined the stacks were almost fit to thresh. One farmer operating on a large scale in the Three Hills district was so impressed with the method that he intends to use it on several thousand acres next year instead of using combines.

Many improvements have been made in the method of attaching barges to the header and practically all barges are self-dumping, which is a tremendous improvement in itself.

Grain Better Quality

The grain from the header barge stacks was in all cases a superior quality to that harvested under comparable conditions by other methods. This was true in an experiment carried out in the Edmonton district, where the grain from four methods of harvesting was compared in the one field and it was also true in the general survey.

It is apparent that certain changes are taking place in our harvesting methods and these changes may seriously influence the economics of grain production in the very near future.

Combines which have been bought indiscriminately in some districts without regard to their adaptability to those districts are gradually passing out of those areas. Their one hope of remaining is that they be used in connection with the header and barge.

The swather as an adjunct to the combine is not altogether solving the problem of unsuitability to certain areas. While it overcomes the disability of uneven ripening, it brings with it disadvantages of its own such as bleaching, sprouting, shrinkage and loss of test weight, which in turn materially affect the grade, and these factors weigh heavily against this method.

"There seems to be ample justification in Alberta for the claim of the grain companies that combined grain does not keep as well in storage as grain harvested by other methods," Mr. Cameron says. "The cause is apparently green kernels and immaturity rather than uniformly high moisture content.

"The header barge method is well adapted to the harvesting of wheat, but only under exceptional circumstances is it suitable for oats and barley."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

FARM OUTLOOK

In the *Farm Outlook* for Saskatchewan 1933, issued by the Farm Management Department, University of Saskatchewan, suggestion is made that there is just enough gold in the world to support pre-war prices with all the world on a gold basis and gold used with pre-war efficiency. Drs. Warren and Pearson of Cornell University, have shown that owing to the use in industry of about 44 per cent of the gold produced annually, the yearly gold production must equal about 5.6 per cent of the monetary stocks of gold in order to maintain a suitable price level. In 1932 the world production of gold was the highest on record, but it fell considerably short of 5.6 per cent of the world monetary stocks.

From 1874 to 1896 the index of all commodity prices in Canada had a downward trend. This decline in the price level was fairly uniform throughout the world. It is generally accepted that the reason for this decline was that the rate of increase of gold going into monetary uses was slower than the increase in the world volume of business. From 1896 to 1914 the price level of Canada and all other countries gradually rose. The rapid expansion of gold production during the 90's caused the use of gold for monetary purposes to increase at a faster rate than the growth of world business. The gold standard was abandoned by most countries from 1914 to 1920 and price levels rose rapidly, losing their long-time relationship with gold. After 1924 the gold standard was resumed and the demand for gold increased. Price levels throughout the world began to decline about 1926. The price collapse since 1926 has carried down price levels even below their old pre-war relationship with monetary gold reserves.

The authors of the *Farm Outlook* conclude their observations with the following remarks:

"The price outlook for Saskatchewan farms for the operations of the 1933 crop season might be considered to be somewhat more favorable than one year ago. Some improvement may be expected in the prices of wheat, hogs and poultry products during the year. As good work horses are becoming scarcer, they will probably sell at higher levels for some time. The outlook for dairy products is somewhat less satisfactory, particularly during the second half of the year. For sheep and wool low prices will probably continue. The beef cattle outlook is bearish, with low prices to be expected for some time to come.

"Many difficulties continue to worry the farmers of Saskatchewan, the chief of which is to find funds to carry on. In common with other prairie Governments, the Saskatchewan Legislature has found it necessary to provide additional protection to farmers from their creditors.

"The general policy of the farmer will continue to be that of operating with the minimum of cash expenditure. The farm enterprises that suit the area and have proved best in the past are the ones that should be continued in 1933. In the past returns to different kinds of farming, in areas where they belong, have been very much alike over a long period, and will be likely to continue so in the future. Shifts from one kind of agriculture to another usually increase losses, and at the present time nothing is to be gained by making radical changes. In this period of low prices it would be wise to commence to build up a reserve of

feed where scarcity has been experienced during recent years, wherever that may be possible.

"As times will continue to be difficult to the farmers, and for those dependent on them personally and commercially, until farm products sell at considerably higher prices, the wise use of such funds as are obtained is particularly important."

WHAT'S WRONG WITH WHEAT?

The re-opening of the broad channels of international trade and the concomitant of raising of general purchasing power appears to be the only way out of wheat price problem, according to Dr. C. J. Robertson, of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Dr. Robertson thinks the possibility of attaining adequate control over production covering a sufficiently large proportion of the world's wheat area is very improbable. He believes that the real solution of the problem lies in the taking of decisive steps towards a settlement of outstanding political economic problems: in the first place, that of war debts, then the allied problem of monetary reform and also removal of trade restrictions. If these were accomplished a revival of confidence in the wheat market as well as in trade as a whole would eventually be.

Dr. Robertson points out that world production of wheat in 1931-32 proved much greater than expected and the hope of a considerable diminution in world stocks by the end of the season were not realized.

In the European importing countries the dominant forces have worked for increased production and acreage due to national policies of protection for the farmer. Bumper crops of wheat were obtained in Europe as well as of maize, rye and potatoes. This has resulted in a smaller demand for import wheat in Europe. Normally low prices would have encouraged consumption and discouraged production, but restrictions in importing countries frustrated this. Thus action on nationalistic lines not only prevents a restriction of the equilibrium between supply and demand but makes the dis-equilibrium more serious.

While on one hand the strangulation of European import trade prevents a recovery of prices there is little likelihood on the other hand of prices being raised by a decrease in the supplies available in the principal exporting countries short of sheer destruction of wheat culture over considerable areas.

Australia Subsidizes Wheat Growers

Approximately £2,000,000 have been appropriated by the Australian Federal Government to be expended as a form of relief to wheat growers in the 1932-33 season.

The money will be spent (1) in reducing the cost of the production of wheat including cost of transport and marketing and (2) in providing for the individual needs of wheat growers but not upon the basis of the quantity of wheat produced by individual wheat growers.

The following allocation of the amount available among the wheat producing states has been made:

New South Wales.....	£ 570,902
Victoria	442,421
Queensland	40,744
South Australia.....	507,138

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS NOT FOR SALE

"There is no truth whatever in the story which appeared in the press last night and again this morning, to the effect that an offer has been made to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, for the purchase of their system," declared Paul F. Bredt, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, on March 21st. "Manitoba Pool Elevators have not been approached by any syndicate or anyone representing a syndicate; we have not received nor have we ever received any communication from anyone relating to the sale of the elevators.

"Moreover, I wish to state most emphatically that, no one, not even the Government of the Province of Manitoba or the management of Pool Elevators, has the right or the power to negotiate for the sale of Pool Elevators. Our individual associations are separate entities and are incorporated as such under the Co-operative Associations Act. In August, 1931, they executed agreements with the Provincial Government whereby they were given twenty years to pay the indebtedness which the Government had assumed in connection with the overpayment on the 1929 crop. So long as they live up to the terms of these agreements, no one, not even the Government of the Province, has the right to sell these elevators. The original agreement called for a total of \$2,100,000 to be paid to the Province. This has now been reduced to less than \$1,900,000 and we confidently expect to make our full yearly payment of principal and interest at the end of the year.

"It is extremely unfortunate that such a report should ever have been published, as it is bound to create doubts and suspicion in the minds of some of our members and patrons. In spite of the opposition, false rumors, and misleading reports, Manitoba Pool Elevators are here to stay, as a co-operative grain handling organization. The system is not for sale, and never will be as long as the members continue to give it the support which we have again enjoyed in increased measure during the last year. The decision in the final analysis rests with the farmers of Manitoba, and I am content to leave it in their hands."

The adherence of the grain growers to the Pool elevator systems of Western Canada during years of trial and criticism is a remarkable testimony to the loyalty and staunchness of the population of the prairies.

Western Australia.....	436,145
Tasmania.....	2,342

The scheme of distribution decided upon by the representative states is, generally speaking, on the basis of acreage sown to wheat. New South Wales has made a slight variation by utilizing a portion of the grant to effect a ten per cent reduction of railway freights, the balance of the money to be distributed on acreage basis. Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia decided that distribution on an acreage basis was the most satisfactory method.

The relief act also provides for payment to the primary producers other than wheat growers of the subsidy of 15/- per ton in respect of artificial fertilizer used in the production of produce other than wheat. An amount of £250,000 has been appropriated to cover this subsidy.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

A Review of Pool Operations

By Elmer Clay, Pool Delegate for G-2

Wheat growing is divided into three distinct phases. First the production phase, second the marketing phase, third the handling of the proceeds or disbursement phase. It is obvious that a man might be successful in any one or two of these phases and lose all his advantage in the other phase or phases. For instance, quantity and quality depend largely upon management during the production phase. The farmer decides the acreage to be seeded, kind of cultivation, time of seeding, quality and variety of seed, time of cutting, method of cutting (the combine has been the cause of a lot of off-grade wheat in this park belt), condition at time of threshing, quality of bins, etc.

After the farmer receives his proceeds he decides what he shall do with his money. Shall he buy wheat options, oil shares, buy government bonds, or pay his debts, etc.? Here the local bank manager can give valuable information as to what we farmers have done in the past and with what results.

Previous to the formation of the Pool all three phases of wheat growing were an individual responsibility and we believed speculation was robbing us of the fruits of our labor. So we decided to market our wheat collectively, retaining absolute individual responsibility for the other two phases and the mistakes made therein. We delegated to the Pool the absolute responsibility of marketing our grain to the best advantage with the idea of eliminating speculation as much as possible, and here is the result of nine years' effort:

Year	Basis Vancouver	Deductions	Net Vancouver	
1923.....	1.02	1c	1.01	
1924.....	1.66	3c	1.63	
1925.....	1.45	2½c	1.42½	
1926.....	1.42	3½c	1.38½	
1927.....	1.42½	3½c	1.38½	
1928.....	1.19½	3½c	1.16½	3½c patronage div.
1929.....	1.00		1.00	1c spec. bin
1930.....	.70		.50	
	.60			
	.55			
	.50			
1931.....	.57½	1c	.56½	5c Govt. Bonus
			10.06½	9½c
			.09½	
			10.16½	
Average for the nine years.....				1.13

Not of the Princes

Not of the princes and prelates
with periwigged charioteers
Riding triumphantly, laurelled, to
lap the fat of the years—
Rather the scorned, the rejected—
the men hemmed in with the spears.

Not the ruler for me, but the ranker,
the tramp of the road,
The slave with the sack on his shoulders
pricked on with the goad—
The man with too weighty a burden,
too weary a load.

Others may sing of the wine and
the wealth and the mirth,
The portly presence of potentates,
goodly in girth;
Mine be the dirt and the dross, the
dust and the scum of the earth

Taxes in California reached a peak of \$1.18 per acre in 1928, and then declined to \$1.13 an acre in 1930. The tax in 1913 averaged 39 cents an acre in that State. In Oregon, taxes increased from an average of 17 cents an acre in 1913 to 43 cents in 1929, and in 1930 were 40 cents an acre. In Washington, taxes went from 34 cents an acre in 1913 to 68 cents an acre in 1929 and 1930.—*The Farmers' Sun.*

Theirs be the music, the color, the
glory, the gold;
Mine be a handful of ashes, a mouthful
of mould—
Of the maimed, of the halt and the blind
in the rain and the cold—
Of these shall my songs be fashioned,
my tales be told.
—Masfield.

WALLACE'S FARM RELIEF PROGRAM

The new Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, Henry A. Wallace, former editor of *Wallace's Farmer* of Des Moines, has announced a 7-point farm aid program as follows:

1. Controlled inflation of currency.
2. Domestic allotment legislation.
3. Revision of agricultural tariffs, and reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries.
4. Compulsory blending of gasoline and alcohol made from domestic grains.
5. Debt adjustment in the event controlled inflation is not made effective.
6. Liberality with foreign creditors and temporary resumption of loans to Europe.
7. Reduction in taxes and in rates of railroads, electric, telephone and other utilities.

One of the new Secretary's first official acts was to call in representatives of farm organizations to consider new farm aid plans. Secretary Wallace intends to present specific proposals to the special session of Congress. Failure of the old Congress to pass the domestic allotment bill and opposition that has developed to it from various quarters, leaves some doubt as to the possibility or advisability of enactment by the special session in its present form. Wallace has indicated a modification of the allotment plan that involves governmental leasing out of production lands devoted to surplus production. From what source the revenue would be obtained to pay for such leases has not been revealed. Wheat, cotton, corn and possibly tobacco are the crops being considered in the new plan.

Manitoba Farmers Fix Wheat Cost At 78c a Bushel

Figures showing that the cost of producing wheat in Manitoba averages 78c bushel were submitted to the agricultural committee of the Government recently by the United Farmers of Manitoba.

In contrast to the production cost, it was pointed out that the return to the average Manitoba farmer was between 30c and 40c bushel.

The cost figures, based on a 20-bushel yield on summer fallow on a 160-acre farm, with a mortgage of \$2,000 and taxes rated at \$80, were as follows, in cents per bushel: harrowing 2, seeding 1½, labor 2, summer fallow 22, twine 1, hauling stocks 2½, delivery to elevator 2, threshing 5, taxes 7, interest 13, seed 6, elevator commission 2, freight 11, commission 1; total 78c.

This cost would be reduced 7c when the summer fallow land was used the second year, charging one-third of the summer fallow expenses against the second year cost.

A-9 DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

Whitla, March 13th, 1933.—At a meeting of delegates from the Wheat Pool Locals of sub-district A-9, held in Bow Island on March 11th, it was decided to form a sub-district association.

The annual convention will be held in Bow Island on June 10th, beginning at 10 a.m.

The officers of the association are as follows: President, H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; vice-president, George Fettig, Grassy Lake; secretary, Clayton Fowler, Whitla.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

WHEAT ACREAGES IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1922-32

(Million Acres)

Year	U.S. total	U.S. winter	U.S. spring	Canada	India	Aus- tralia	Argen- tina	Uru- guay	Chile	Hun- gary	Jugo- Slavia	Rou- mania	Bul- garia	USSR
1922.....	61.40	41.65	19.75	22.42	28.21	9.76	16.06	.66	1.47	3.52	3.67	6.55	2.30	.....
1923.....	56.92	38.71	18.21	21.89	30.85	9.54	17.04	1.06	1.54	3.29	3.84	6.65	2.38	.....
1924.....	52.46	35.42	17.04	22.06	31.18	10.82	15.98	.85	1.43	3.50	4.24	7.84	2.49	.....
1925.....	52.44	31.96	20.48	20.79	31.78	10.20	17.62	.96	1.45	3.52	4.31	8.16	2.55	63.12
1926.....	56.82	37.60	19.22	22.90	30.47	11.69	18.95	.99	1.48	3.71	4.18	8.22	2.62	73.90
1927.....	59.63	38.20	21.43	22.46	31.30	12.28	20.20	1.15	1.84	4.02	4.52	7.66	2.67	77.39
1928.....	59.31	36.96	22.35	24.12	32.19	14.84	22.43	1.08	1.72	4.14	4.68	7.92	2.81	68.52
1929.....	62.67	40.58	22.09	25.26	31.97	14.98	15.90	1.10	1.72	3.71	5.21	6.76	2.66	73.46
1930.....	61.14	39.51	21.63	24.90	31.65	18.21	19.68	.86	1.61	4.19	5.25	7.55	3.01	80.49
1931.....	55.34	41.35	13.99	26.12	32.19	14.49	16.03	1.08	1.52	4.01	5.29	8.57	2.96	92.07
1932.....	55.18	33.66	21.52	27.18	33.75	15.58	19.79	.....	1.57	3.90	5.24	7.14	2.91	88.72
Average—														
1926-30.....	59.91	38.57	21.34	23.93	31.52	14.40	19.43	1.04	1.67	3.95	4.77	7.62	2.75	74.75
1909-13.....	47.10	28.38	18.72	9.94	29.22	7.60	14.88	.79	1.00	3.71	3.98	9.52	2.41	74.03

Year	Morocco	Algeria	Tunis	Egypt	British Isles	France	Ger- many	Italy	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	Den- mark	Nor- way.	Swed- en	Switzer- land
1922.....	2.07	3.74	1.07	1.52	2.08	13.07	3.40	11.49	.323	.150	.237	.025	.356	.110
1923.....	2.25	3.12	1.61	1.54	1.84	13.67	3.65	11.55	.361	.154	.205	.025	.362	.112
1924.....	2.46	3.53	1.20	1.42	1.63	13.62	3.62	11.28	.362	.118	.149	.021	.322	.111
1925.....	2.62	3.61	1.62	1.35	1.58	13.87	3.84	11.67	.392	.132	.199	.022	.363	.112
1926.....	2.56	3.74	1.84	1.53	1.68	12.97	3.96	12.14	.386	.132	.252	.022	.381	.134
1927.....	2.30	3.47	1.38	1.66	1.74	13.06	4.32	12.30	.427	.153	.274	.025	.561	.134
1928.....	2.66	3.66	2.02	1.59	1.49	12.96	4.27	12.26	.445	.148	.252	.028	.561	.134
1929.....	3.01	3.80	1.73	1.61	1.41	13.34	3.96	11.79	.377	.112	.260	.030	.574	.134
1930.....	2.96	4.03	1.90	1.52	1.43	13.28	4.40	11.92	.436	.142	.249	.030	.647	.134
1931.....	2.48	3.64	1.98	1.65	1.27	12.50	5.36	11.98	.404	.192	.259	.029	.683	.134
1932.....	2.45	3.70	2.10	1.76	.....	13.23	5.64	12.20	.413	.293	.....	.028	.747	.137
Average—														
1926-30.....	2.70	3.74	1.77	1.58	1.55	13.12	4.18	12.08	.414	.137	.257	.027	.545	.134
1909-13.....	1.70	3.52	1.31	1.31	1.89	16.50	4.03	11.79	.431	.138	.154	.012	.255	.105

Year	Spain	Port- ugal	Aus- tria	Czecho- Slo- vakia	Pol- land	Fin- land	Lat- via	Est- onia	Lithu- ania	Greece	Japan Chosen	Mexico	South Africa	New Zea- land
1922.....	10.31	1.16	.460	1.53	3.02	.038	.070	.052	.201	1.06	2.12	.....	.85	.276
1923.....	10.49	1.06	.475	1.51	2.99	.038	.166	.056	.201	1.06	2.07	.....	.78	.174
1924.....	10.38	1.04	.482	1.51	3.16	.037	.106	.044	.210	1.15	2.03	1.40	.76	.167
1925.....	10.72	1.05	.484	1.53	3.20	.038	.119	.051	.277	1.15	2.04	1.13	.97	.152
1926.....	10.78	1.06	.500	1.80	3.25	.039	.122	.059	.303	1.30	2.04	1.29	.88	.220
1927.....	10.83	1.06	.505	1.85	3.36	.044	.145	.067	.297	1.23	2.06	1.31	.77	.261
1928.....	10.57	1.10	.514	1.92	3.19	.046	.164	.070	.393	1.33	2.10	1.28	.82	.255
1929.....	10.62	1.08	.515	2.02	3.53	.034	.145	.082	.488	1.24	2.09	1.29	1.15	.236
1930.....	11.13	1.12	.508	1.96	4.07	.051	.179	.090	.526	1.43	2.05	1.22	1.14	.249
1931.....	11.24	1.27	.507	2.05	4.50	.047	.215	.099	.478	1.39	2.04	1.50	1.72	.276
1932.....	10.60	.....	.536	2.10	4.26	.050	.255	.128	.437	.....	.....	1.07	.....	.....
Average—														
1926-30.....	10.79	1.08	.508	1.91	3.48	.043	.151	.074	.401	1.31	2.07	1.28	.95	.244
1909-13.....	9.55	1.21	.635	1.72	3.34	.008	.085	.023	.211	1.13	1.75	.....	.74	.241

TO FORCE GRAIN INTO HOME SHIPS

The revised Canada Shipping Act, now before the Senate, will prohibit trans-shipment of grain at Buffalo, unless the entire voyage from the Head of the Lakes to Montreal is made in Canadian bottoms.

Determined opposition forced abandonment of an attempt to do this last year. Assurances of a semi-official nature have been circulated this year indicating that the new shipping act would not attempt to prohibit trans-shipment at Buffalo. The text of the bill, however, proves conclusively that the government has revived the policy. Only this time, instead of a direct amendment of the coastal laws sections of the bill, the

objective is sought by a somewhat innocent looking change in the interpretive clauses of the bill.

Competition of the U.S. boats in the traffic from Buffalo to Montreal has been a controlling factor in lake rates generally and is conceded to be a determining factor in keeping them low.

The visible wheat in Canada, on March 31st, totalled some 225 million bushels.

Wheat exportation has been on a low level of recent weeks. During the week ending March 24th shipments from North America reached the lowest weekly level since April 1920.

During the month of March prairie farmers delivered 12 million bushels of wheat.

Only severe damage to the United States' winter wheat has kept the market on a level keel. Parts of Kansas and Nebraska are in terrible shape. Private estimates claim the U.S. winter wheat crop will be 100 million bushels less than the 1932 crop which was a poor one.

European nations have not loosened restrictions on wheat importations, due to the large domestic crops.

Interests of the United Farm Women

"The Enchanting Life"

An Alluring Phrase From an Address by J. M. Barrie—Some of the Essentials as Miss Macphail Finds Them

Ottawa.

Dear Farm Women:

By the time you are reading this you will, I suppose, have begun thinking of spring. To be sure as I write we are having here what seems the coldest day of what has been a remarkably mild winter, and spring seems very far removed. But the April letter comes in the month of Easter when we celebrate the return of life to the earth and the coming of spring, and very welcome it should be this year after the cold weather you have experienced this winter.

It always seemed to me that in the West we anticipated spring more than almost any place else. The winters were long and cold and had many discomforts, and the spring brought the pleasures of outdoor life again and possibly best of all the hope that this was the long deferred "next year"; the next year that was to give us a bountiful harvest, and, oh what a difference that was to make!

However, the last few years have made us lose that faith, for they have shown us that even a bountiful crop is not the blessing it would have been in the old days, and sometimes it seems as though many of our enthusiasms, many of our hopes were slipping and disappointment and despair and in some cases bitterness were being implanted instead.

An Address by J. M. Barrie

As I was thinking of that the other day, I came across the words "The Enchanting Life," the title of Barrie's address delivered on installation as Chancellor of Edinburgh University. To me it sounded such an alluring phrase that I wanted to repeat the words over and over. It reminded me of Tommy in Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," who so enraged his school master by spending almost all of the time allotted to him for writing his essay in weighing word against word with a fine distinction to get just the one correct word he wanted. As I read the title of the address, I thought that surely Barrie himself had the happy gift of choosing the right word, for could any other word convey quite such a fullness and joyousness as that one word.

The *enchanting* life! just at a time when so many people feel their lives too drab and bare and lacking, too thickly beset with difficulties to be much more than a mere existence.

Then I noticed that Miss Macphail was speaking to one of the Jewish Women's clubs in the City the other day, and had chosen that very phrase—The Enchanting Life—for her subject. Now I knew quite well that she would say something well worth hearing, and I also knew you would enjoy hearing her viewpoint of what made an enchanting life, and I called her up a few moments ago and asked her what she had emphasized.

The very first thing she emphasized she said was to live *now*. She said she

felt herself equally guilty with many others who lived in the past or lived in the future for something they were going to do: something that was going to happen, something they were going to have, while life is really passing and it is each today that makes life. It is our attitude to life today that is what is really counting, and we must all come to grips with life, with the hard as well as the pleasant parts of life.

Essentials of the Enchanting Life

I suppose that to different people the essentials for an enchanting life may be different, but to her they were: love, work, beauty and the desire for social justice, the helping to make this a better, happier place, and with it all, courage.

For the enchanting life we must have love and she spoke on what love meant in our lives, the love we received and the love we gave; and bare and mean would our lives be without that!

We must also have work; some form of creative work, something through which we could express ourselves, and happy indeed are those who have found the work they love and who realize they are doing what they most wish to do. In this our day and age the great problem of the times is social, and the great work is social, so that there is opportunity and need for us all to devote ourselves to the social needs to do clear thinking on the questions before us, and make our contribution toward the building up of a better social order.

Then we must have beauty, and no matter how bare and poor our homes, we can have beauty, the infinite beauties of nature are around us and can be enjoyed through our sight, our hearing and our smell, and indeed our touch, for there are things we get pleasure from by mere touch. Happy indeed are we in the country for beauty; beauty of flower and tree, beauty of sky and rain, and of fragrance after the shower. Each one of us can picture mentally pleasures that we sometimes feel mean more to us individually than to almost anyone else. Beauty too is found in many places we had not thought of beauty, and with our greater appreciation new beauties before us. One thing Miss Macphail mentioned was the beauty of the face of the person who had weathered the storm of life and whose face showed the scars of life.

With it all we must have courage; courage to work onward and upward and face not only the future, but the present,

The Junior Conference Fund is to help to defray expenses of farm young people attending "University Week." Have you made your contribution?

for is it not Stevenson who says with courage gone, all is gone?

Re-reading this, I hope someone will take fresh courage and realize that the possibility for an enchanting life lies with us and the best of such a life is that it radiates the qualities so essential to live it.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

TWO U.F.W.A. CONTESTS

As in former years two contests, a Planted Beauty Spot Contest and a Rock Garden and Pool Contest, are being sponsored by the U.F.W.A., and prizes of \$10 and \$5 worth of nursery stock are being offered by the Western Nurseries, Calgary, for the first contest and by the Lacombe Nurseries, Lacombe, for the second. The closing date will be announced later; all that is necessary to enter the contests is to send in to Central Office a snapshot or photograph with particulars.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Warner: Decided to hold a membership drive.

Autumn Leaf: Held a successful supper and bazaar recently.

Scapa: Enrolled five new members at the March Meeting.

Magrath: Are planning interesting programs for meetings this year.

Eclipse: Held a very successful social evening, when Mr. Haskins spoke on the C.C.F.

Benalto: Enjoyed a visit from Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. convener on Legislation, in March.

East Lethbridge: Are studying "Co-operative Government." Three new members joined at the last meeting.

Newlands: Was reorganized recently with Mrs. G. Hutt and Miss A. Fritz as officers; held a successful whist drive and dance.

Kirrieuir: Gave a play, "Wooing Under Difficulties," the proceeds, \$16.15, are to go towards building a skating rink next fall.

Battleview: Short addresses on the defects of the capitalistic system, and an hour of music, made up a very interesting program.

Standard: Made a net profit of \$140 from their second annual tombola and dance, which was attended by about five hundred persons.

Cornwall Valley: Are arranging a membership drive; decided to reduce fees to 25 cents, and to charge 5 cents for teas.

Round Lake: A new Local, in Coronation constituency, organized by Mrs. Mary Banner; Mrs. John Marlowe and

Miss Mabel Speten were elected as officers.

Battleview: At a joint meeting with the U.F.A., heard speakers on the aims and objects of the C.C.F., as well as a talk on Junior work.

Wild Rose: Have secured seven new paid-up members since their organization meeting; realized a nice profit from a "tin pail" social and dance.

Red Cross: Was organized by Mrs. Wilson Oldfield, with Mrs. Alva Love and Mrs. Willard Snow as officers. This new Local is in Little Bow constituency.

Rosyth: Have sixteen paid-up members; are holding good meetings in the Community Hall; raised \$7.75 by raffling a "Membership" quilt, and \$20 by a dance.

Dalemead: Appointed a committee to raise money for the Red Cross; Mrs. Dalton led a round table discussion on community improvement, at the March meeting.

Energetic: Have had interesting discussions on bulletins, and a paper on lotteries; gave a party for the sons and daughters of the members. Membership is increasing.

Crerar: Expressed deep sympathy with Miss Bateman's family and with Central Office in the loss suffered by her death; heard a paper on St. Patrick, and a chapter of their serial story.

Balzac: During the winter met with the U.F.A., delegates' reports and discussions on the C.C.F. forming the major part of the programs. Several new members have joined.

Hillside: Have been reading "Unseen Assassins," "Looking Backward," "Equality" and "History of Philosophy," and are preparing a play to help raise funds for dues and Local expenses.

Olds: Enjoyed an able discussion of the Oxford Group movement by Mrs. F. S. Grisdale and a talk on the resolutions of the Annual Convention by Mrs. Bellamy, at the March meeting.

Spring Ridge: Mrs. R. F. Duffield led an interesting discussion on "Community Improvements" at the March meeting, held at the home of Mrs. A. S. Bishop.

Swallowell: Have carried on their meetings with a good attendance, and have also enjoyed a series of bridge parties. The secretary expresses the regret of the Local for the death of Miss Bateman.

Seven Persons: Greatly enjoyed Mrs. McDaniel's report of the Annual Convention, especially since they had not been able to send a delegate. The roll call, "Alberta Products" proved interesting.

Winona: Decided to send Miss Mary Sirett to the Junior Conference; Miss Eileen Major being alternate; arranged to hold a home cooking sale in Paradise Valley on the day of the Community Sale.

Grand Meadow: Staged a most successful comedy, "Jimmy Be Careful," under the direction of Mrs. M. Carter and Mrs. W. Larsen, which was well received by a very large audience. Proceeds amounted to \$140.

Maple: Reading of the report of the U.F.A. Convention from *The U.F.A.*, by Mrs. F. S. James, a humorous reading by Mrs. W. Hughes, and a demonstration of hairpin lace making by Mrs. D. Jones and Mrs. Lewis Jones were enjoyed by the members at a recent meeting.

Ministik: Heard an interesting paper on community improvement by Mrs. E. Swabey at the March meeting. A debate,

"Resolved that travelling is more beneficial to young people than staying at home," provided another evening's entertainment.

High River: "Ten Minutes With Hansard" and Mr. Reader's address on bulbs were the subjects of interesting papers by Mrs. H. Brocklebank and Mrs. Sheeley at the March meeting. Reading of bulletins, exchange of slips and seeds, and two delightful solos by Mrs. Waby, were also enjoyed.

Stettler: Their delegate having been prevented by sickness from attending the Convention, a report from Mrs. Beattie, of Warden Local, was greatly appreciated. Mr. Holder of Vimy also gave an interesting talk at a recent meeting, and Mrs. R. Price, Provincial President, was an honored guest.

Blackie: Heard papers on the life of the late Miss F. Bateman, and on "Co-operative Effort" at their last meeting. Cleared \$22.95 from two bridge parties, and decided to vote \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund; are planning an "advertising quilt" and a sale of home cooking.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each postpaid.



No. 508—Charming School Dress. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

No. 525—Smart Home Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of binding.

(Continued on page 24)

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U.F.A. Junior Activities

Motto: EQUITY

The U.F.A. Junior Essay Contest

Instructions to Entrants—Contest Closes May 31st—Prizes Will Be Presented at Young People's Conference in June

Conditions of Contest

Members of the Junior branch who take part in the Essay Contest, sponsored by *The U.F.A.* are advised of the conditions of the contest below:

1. The subject of the essays will be: "An Interpretation of Bellamy and Morris in the Light of Present-day Conditions in Canada."
2. Essays should not exceed one thousand words in length.
3. Any essay entered in the contest may deal with an interpretation of Bellamy alone or of Morris alone, or of both.
4. Contest closes May 31st.

Books to be Read

"Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, price 85 cents.

"News From Nowhere," by William Morris, price 85 cents.

"Equality," by Edward Bellamy, price \$1.25.
These books are obtainable from this office.

The Prizes

First Prize.....	\$10.00
Second Prize.....	7.00
Third Prize.....	4.00

and Ten Book Prizes for essays which receive Honorable Mention.

Winners of the book prizes will be allowed to make a selection from the following list, to which additions may possibly be made later: "Wings, the A B C of Flying," by W. Lockwood Marsh; "The Jungle," by Upton Sinclair; "History of Civilization in England," (abridged) by Thomas Henry Buckle; "Wonders of the Test Tube, the A B C of Chemistry," by Newell R. Tripp; "Written in the Rocks, the A B C of Geology," by Allison Hardy; "The Wonders of the Skies, the A B C of Astronomy," by Jay L. B. Taylor; "Matter and Motion, the A B C of Physics," by Jay L. B. Taylor; "Your Body, the A B C of Physiology," by Vance Randolph; "From Protozoa to Man, the A B C of Evolution," by Vance Randolph; "Knowing the Beautiful, the A B C of Art," by John Haldane Blackie; "Flora and Fauna, the A B C of Biology," by Vance Randolph; "Ruskin's View of Social Justice," selected from Ruskin; "War—Patriotism—Peace," Leo Tolstoy; "The Essentials of Marx," by Karl Marx; "Social Anticipations," by H. G. Wells; "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy; "News from Nowhere," by William Morris.

Plans for the Junior Conference

Week of Absorbing Interest and Gay Comradeship at University

The Junior Conference—the most important event of the year for the Junior Branch—is now only two months off, and already many delegates have been selected and are looking forward with eager anticipation to a week full of absorbing interest and gay comradeship. In many cases U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals are co-operating to the fullest extent to allow as many as possible of the young people to take advantage of the opportunities for education and enjoyment offered by the Junior Conference.

The Conference will be held, as in other years, at the University of Alberta, from June 7th to June 14th inclusive. A fee of \$1 should accompany registration form (sent to the University); board will cost \$11.50; the only other expense will be transportation, and, as has been the practice in other years, a fund is being raised at Central Office which will be devoted towards defraying transportation expenses. All Locals are asked to contribute to this fund, if possible, whether or not they send delegates.

Short courses in practical agriculture for the boys, and in household economics for girls, field work in botany, geology, entomology, etc., games and sports, addresses and community singing, will form part of each day's program. In addition there will be a number of con-

tests, for which delegates should be prepared.

Public Speaking Contest.—This contest is open to boys and girls who are members of the Junior Branch, or whose parents are members of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A.; there will be two classes, one open to all but winners of gold medals in previous contests, and the other open to all but the Junior president and vice-president and Normal students. Speeches should be of not more than ten minutes' duration, and on subjects dealing with some phase of the organized farmers' movement. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given in each class.

Department of Agriculture Scholarships.—The Department of Agriculture offers two scholarships—free terms at one of the schools of agriculture—one for the boy and one for the girl attending the Junior Conference, and obtaining the highest marks on an examination given on the week's lectures and on the reading course.

Grain Judging Contest.—Three cash prizes are awarded in the grain judging contests, open to all boys in attendance.

Contests for Girls.—It is expected that two contests will be open to girls attending the Conference, based upon the household economics lectures, with cash prizes.

Business Session.—The annual business session of the Junior Branch will be

held during the week; one delegate from each Local should be prepared to give a short report of the Local's activities.

A home talent concert will be held, and young people who can sing or play an instrument, or give readings, should be prepared to assist.

Junior Handicrafts' Competition.—The Canadian Handicrafts' Guild offers prizes for the best group of from three to seven pieces of work, and for individual pieces. Full particulars can be secured from Miss F. Alice Hughes, Acting Secretary of the Junior Branch, Calgary.

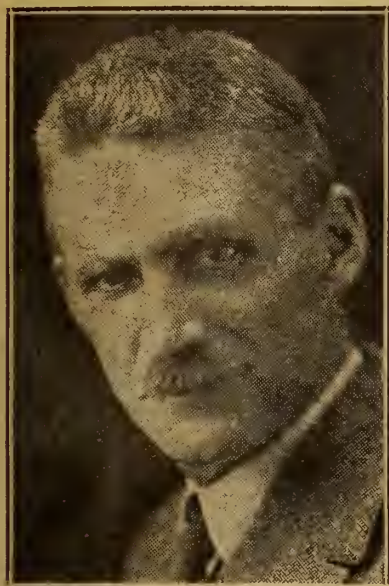
Full information regarding the Conference has been sent to all Junior Locals, but further copies of the circular and of the registration forms can be secured from Miss Hughes.

Membership.—It is hoped that the Junior Branch will show an increase in membership at the close of the Conference year, May 31st. Any dues that can be remitted before that time will be greatly appreciated. If you know where a new Junior U.F.A. Local can be organized, please write Central Office.

Junior News Items

The Junior Conference is uppermost in the minds of most of the Junior Locals at this time. Many have already chosen

JUDGE



DR. W. H. ALEXANDER

who will be a member of the Committee of Judges in *The U.F.A. Essay Contest*.

delegates. Cornwall Valley and Notre Dame have both decided to send at least one delegate; Rosyth have chosen Rawleigh Clark, and Willow Springs will appoint their representative at their next meeting. Nordalta are planning to send a delegate; Johnny Canucks, Helmsdale, Consort, and Clear Water Lake are holding whist drives and other entertainments to raise money for delegates' expenses; McCafferty already have funds in hand for this purpose.

Holborn and Dina Locals are both entering the efficiency contest and the handicrafts competition; North Edmonton Juniors also decided to try to enter the handicrafts competition. At a recent meeting Swalwell Juniors heard an interesting talk from Mr. Hoppins, Junior president, on the Junior Conference.

Nordalta Juniors report a very successful concert, when a collection was taken at the door amounting to almost \$30; High River Juniors held a most enjoyable concert and Valentine party in High River town hall, the program being under the direction of Mrs. Cousins, assisted by Miss Gladys Goodwin and Messrs. Atcheson, Bower and Conn. Craigmyle entertained the senior Locals with a program of two plays and musical selections. Dina put on "It's a Corker" with great success, and Porto Bello also put on a play recently before a large audience.

Willow Springs arranged a concert for March 31st, and Starland and Glenada are preparing plays. Conrich gave a concert and dance on St. Patrick's Day and Cornwall Valley gave an enjoyable concert earlier in the month.

Irvine Juniors have planned a series of entertainments to raise funds, and Rowley, Freedom and Rosyth Locals are giving dances which they hope will make a profit; the latter Local will donate the proceeds to the Community Hall fund.

In the way of educational activities, debates continue to hold a leading place. "Resolved that machinery has done more harm than good" was the subject of a debate put on by Newlands Juniors, who enjoyed addresses by Mr. Sherwood on the C.C.F., and by Mr. Northern on economics, at a later meeting; they

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April 29th

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Rates Reasonable

are also starting a circulating library. Conrich chose for a topic, "Resolved that the platform is more influential than the press," the negative winning. Willowdale battled with Nordalta over the question, long argued but not yet settled, as to the superiority of country over city life. Loyalty are again meeting Cornwall Valley in debate, as well as Swalwell on another occasion. Glenada report that debates and essay contests form part of nearly all their meetings.

Eight members of Lockhart Juniors are taking the reading course, and Starland agreed to read "Looking Backward." The boys of Craigmyle Local decided to enter the field crops competition.

Membership drives are being carried on by Holborn and Johnny Canucks Locals; Ardenode was recently reorganized with Earl Chandler and Harry Dawson as officers.

A number of new Junior Locals have been reported: Longview, in Macleod Constituency, by Mrs. A. Hogg, with George M. Hogg and Vera E. Watt as officers; Airdrie, organized by Mr. Geo. E. Church, with Lorne Clayton as president and Jean Farr as secretary; Meadow Creek, near Coronation, with twenty paid-up members, and Jamie Higgins and Nancy Evans as officers. Arrowwood, in Bow River Constituency, elected as officers Ruby Ward and Beth Ellis, and Maywood, in Wetaskiwin Constituency, elected Neil Burtch and Ingrid Bjur.

Notre Dame have already taken steps to organize their baseball and soft ball teams, and Swalwell Juniors are starting a fund for their summer camping trip.

Among the other Locals reporting good meetings and interesting activities are Avonlea, Bismark, Cornwall Valley Juveniles, Sunnyvale, Tomahawk, Turin, Jenny Lind, Broadview, Doley, Starline, Peppy Pals and Windsor.

GOVERNMENT FAILS

(Continued from page 9)

shall also be the interpreter of the phrase "essential need of the public." The Tribunal may reduce services, order the abandonment of lines now in operation, direct the pooling of traffic and generally control things necessarily incidental to the foregoing.

The Tribunal may not: have power to settle or arrange for the construction of extensions to existing lines, terminals or facilities except in such matters as connections to give access to existing lines, etc.

The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman—the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners—and a representative of each of the railways, appointed by the companies themselves. At the request of either or both of the railways two additional members may be appointed by the President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, if the latter considers the dispute to be of sufficient importance. Either company may invoke the powers of the Tribunal.

We already have in the Board of Railway Commissioners a body with all the powers of the court within the ambit of its statutory powers. In the Tribunal now to be created the Government is proposing another body having jurisdiction of railway matters in Canada and also having "all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in a superior court." There will thus be two judicial bodies dealing with railway affairs. But in the event of any conflict between an order of the Board of Railway Com-

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP



DONALD CAMERON, Jr.

Members of the Junior Branch will be glad to learn that Mr. Donald Cameron, Jr., the first President of the Branch, who graduated at the University of Alberta some years ago and is at present Agricultural Secretary of the Extension Department, has been awarded a scholarship by the Carnegie Foundation providing for a three months' tour of Northern Europe to study folk high schools there. He expects to leave in a few weeks' time. Mr. Cameron, with Miss Montgomery, was in charge of the Junior Conference at the University last year.

missioners and that of the Tribunal, THE TRIBUNAL SHALL PREVAIL, AND SHALL BE FINAL. The only means of appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Canada by leave of a judge of that court, but only on a question "as to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal," and as to a matter of law.

Otherwise than as stated immediately above "no order, decision or proceeding of a Tribunal shall be questioned or reviewed, restrained or removed by any process whatever in or to any court." Indeed, the order of a Tribunal need not show on its face its jurisdiction.

Warp and Woof of Present System

It must be clear that the whole direction of the Railway Bill A. (as the measure I have described is designated) is towards more and more economy, drastic reductions in services and displacement of employees. That this policy is but a part of the warp and woof of the present economic system does not mitigate its deflationary and depressing character. It is not sufficient to say that such a course was inevitable under existing circumstances. Those who take this stand simply refuse to recognize that to a large degree the troubles of the railways are due to an artificial condition of restriction of trade and money and that the remedy for this condition lies in the power of the Federal Parliament in its control over both of these essentials.

There is no doubt, however, that the complaint against wild extravagance on

the part of both railways in a mad competitive race for public favor is well founded. So also is the justice of the charge that some of our present railway troubles may be laid at the door of the extremities of greed and questionable financial practices by the promoters of the original private companies. But both of these matters are common to all competitive industry under the present economic order, as is the wastage and overdevelopment consequent upon too rapid an exploitation of most of the natural resources of the country.

Fundamental Change Only Remedy

In the writer's opinion, nothing short of fundamental alterations in our national attitude towards such matters as purchasing power, its control and distribution, the present absurd restrictions on trade, the manner of promoting companies and the question of profits will bring to us such activity and diversity of industrial production as to establish a healthy railway situation.

That all this leans upon the answer to the question—How may we best and most justly distribute the vast production of which we as Canadians are capable of producing?—goes without saying amongst most economists. Our great task is to convince our legislators of this truth.

The personnel of the Board of Trustees on the one hand and of the Tribunal on the other are matters of importance, since both are clothed with such extraordinary powers. Many speakers, including those of the U.F.A. and Labor groups, urged that care should be taken to see that the persons selected should be known to support the principle of public ownership. How necessary this advice is may be determined by perusing some of the answers made by Mr. Hungerford, the present Acting-President of the Canadian National Railways, to the Duff Commission. One would have hoped that such a man would have been at least sympathetically inclined towards such a principle, since he holds such an office. Yet observe from the following extract from the evidence of the Duff Commission his attitude.

Hungerford's Attitude

Mr. Hungerford had been explaining to the Commission that he was in favor of some form of competition between the two railway systems.

Lord Ashfield: "When you base your conclusion on this question of competition, is it that one system should be nationally owned, and the other privately owned?"

Mr. Hungerford: "My Lord, if I had the direction of affairs I would have them both privately owned. But that condition was not possible."

Commissioner Loree: "If you had a free hand, would you rather see these national roads in the hands of a private corporation, or in the hands of the Government?"

Mr. Hungerford: "An entirely free hand?"

Mr. Loree: "Yes."

Mr. Hungerford: "Oh, I think I would have them in the hands of a private company."

Now should such as Mr. Hungerford be appointed and such as Mr. Beatty left in control of the C.P.R., is not the question of the identity of the C.N.R. and its continuance as a publicly-owned concern one likely to cause grave concern?

In spite of the assurance of the Prime Minister, member after member saw in

this measure the first step in the direction of restoring the Canadian National to a form of private control

Let us keep in mind that this bill establishes most drastic retrenchment—this at the expense of railway workers whose wages are reduced and many thousands dismissed; at the expense of railway services which should be given in view of the public expenditures and grants made by the people of Canada to both systems.

The real reason for all this is that the interests of the bond holders may be preserved. And I doubt if this effort, striking though it is, will save them. We will not be one cent nearer to paying these obligations after the bill becomes law than we are now, for the general business remains unaltered by it.

Cannot Save Even Bondholders

The Bill in short appears to have given satisfaction to no one, unless to the critics of Public Ownership. It cannot save the bondholder if present economic conditions continue. It will have the effect of reducing the purchasing power of the railway workers by reducing their numbers. It may even result in much lower rates of pay. It will curtail services to which the people have become accustomed and upon which they in large measure depend. It forces co-operation between the two lines—forgetful that true co-operation is not attained by compulsion. It is regarded as a sinister move towards a private railway monopoly. It takes away from the representatives of the people in Parliament much if not all of the small measure of control over the management of the so-called National system. It establishes a railway dictator in the person of the Chief Trustee.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Measure has just passed second reading. It actually limits Dominion expenditure on direct relief to \$20,000,000. To those who realise the growing effects in reducing employment of the deflationary policies of the Government, this limitation is looked upon with grave misgiving. It simply means that the measure and extent of relief will probably be reduced even further.

We can obtain no satisfactory statement from the administration in regard to the question of unemployment insurance.

Soldier Settlers

Some relief will be extended to Soldier Settlers. Interest for the year 1932 will be remitted; also, if payments are made on principal, the Government will credit the settler with double the actual amount paid. If, for example, Tom Jones pays \$100 on principal, he will be credited with having paid \$200. The bill is not introduced as yet, but this information was secured on the resolution. This relief is certainly in order. It is a definite lead to the private mortgage companies, and it is a pity that some measure of compulsory reduction of debt all round is not regarded as possible. On the other hand, every measure of this character serves to prolong the present system. A general cancellation of debts or a rapidly rising price level—one or the other is inevitable.

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The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Agriculture

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Vice-president of the U.F.A.

We print below an address given by Mr. Priestley over radio station CFCN, Calgary, on March 20th, in behalf of the East and West Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association. The address was one of a series sponsored by the Calgary Educational Committee of the C.C.F., and delivered every Monday evening at 9:15. The weekly C.C.F. program for the present season will be concluded towards the end of April.

The C.C.F., as previous speakers in this series have explained, is a Federation of Organizations in Canada, whose members are convinced that our present economic and financial system has served its day, and that the hope of humanity lies in the creation of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating all our activities will be the supplying of human needs. Perhaps I may take a few minutes to explain how and why the farm people of Canada—and I speak at this time especially of the farmers of Western Canada—have been brought to the conclusion that so complete a change is necessary.

Transformation in Farm Conditions

Those of us who came to Canada as homesteaders in the pioneer days—and it was as a homesteader that I came to the West in 1904—have witnessed a complete transformation in the conditions of our industry. In the first decade of the twentieth century, large numbers of the people of Eastern Canada, of the United States, of the British Isles and of continental Europe, were attracted to the West by the skilful advertising of various immigration agencies subsidized by the Canadian Government. The West offered, or seemed to offer, unlimited opportunity for the young and vigorous to carve out for themselves by individual effort a future of independence and modest comfort. The expanding population in the great industrial centres of the world provided a steadily growing market for the wheat and other products, but especially wheat, which could be grown on the rich virgin soil of the Western prairies. The great vacant spaces seemed to beckon us. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, Young Man!", first addressed to nineteenth century youth in the United States, took on a twentieth century significance for Canadians, and for the peoples of other countries who saw in Canada the new land of opportunity.

I will not recount this evening in detail the story of the rapid development of the prairie Provinces, accelerated by the Great War which brought an artificially intensified demand for the products of the marginal agricultural lands of the world. It is well known to you all. Land values rose rapidly, and acquired a speculative value, from which great and small corporations trading in land for a time derived immense profits, profits made possible by selling wheat to the world. Look at the situation today. To some extent farmers were able to profit in a similar fashion; for

while it is doubtful whether under the present economic system agricultural production has ever been able, except for short periods, to pay a fair return to the producer for his labor, some farmers found it possible to sell their holdings at good prices. Others did make a financial success of their farming operations, but for the great majority every year witnessed an increase in their indebtedness, even in comparatively prosperous times. Today, those so-called good times have passed, and no serious student of economics anticipates a return to anything approaching the former price levels of wheat—unless war should bring an unhealthy and inevitably short-lived boom. Our industry, staggering under a burden of debt incurred during the years of expansion, is verging on collapse.

Present Economic System in Decay

With the various factors which have contributed to bring about the present calamitous situation it is beyond the scope of this broadcast to deal. I think, however, that it has now become apparent to most thinking people that the breakdown in agriculture is linked up with, and a part of, the general breakdown which has occurred in all parts of the economic system. It has brought the farmers to lower levels of poverty than they have ever known before, and has brought poverty and misery to the cities also, and the breakdown has created an army of more than thirty million unemployed persons in the industrially advanced states of the world. And so, today, for the first time in history on so extensive a scale poverty everywhere exists in the midst of plenty. It has become apparent that the prevailing financial and economic system is bankrupt.

Among the leaders of our farmers' organizations there have always been those who believed that the present system carried within itself the seeds of its own destruction; who foresaw the breakdown of the system; who knew that agriculture, in common with every other industry, sooner or later must face collapse unless the system could be changed. In recent years their diagnosis of the sickness of a social order based on individualism and competition and serving the self-interest of a few has been widely accepted. Its soundness has been recognized by increasing numbers of our farm people. Co-operation in the place of competition has been the watchword of the United Farmers of Alberta from the beginning, but in recent years the farmers have come to realize that the decay of the present system is proceeding with such rapidity that the slow processes of voluntary co-operation cannot meet the immediate need. It has become necessary to bring about great changes by Parliamentary action, in order to clear the way to the co-operative state of the future.

In January, 1931, the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, while calling for special measures to give immediate relief to the farm

people and to enable them to stay on their farms, declared the ultimate goal of the movement to be the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This declaration was reaffirmed at the Annual Convention of 1932, and in that year an invitation to co-operate with us was issued to other groups whose goal is the same as ours. It met with an immediate response and the result was the setting up of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

In January of this year the U.F.A. Convention assembled here in Calgary decided to affiliate with the Federation of Farmer and Labor organizations which is known as the C. C. F. Today a third group in many parts of Canada representing professional and business classifications of citizens, is organizing to join forces with us, with a view to the capture of power by the constitutional weapon of the ballot.

Some Items in C.C.F. Program

Tonight I am going to deal with one or two items in the eight-point program of the C. C. F. which are of outstanding importance to farmers. First of all may I point out that the program calls for the support of all co-operative enterprises which are steps to the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It also calls for legislation to ensure to the farmer security of tenure and to the worker security in his own home. In other words, the C. C. F. while convinced that nothing short of a complete change in the economic system can bring a solution of our problems, is not on that account any less determined to press for immediate measures to enable the farm people to carry on while the present system lasts.

A very good example of the kind of legislation which the United Farmers of Alberta and the C. C. F. consider necessary, is the act rushed through the Alberta Legislature recently, to amend the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act. A full description of this legislation is given on page 8 of the March issue of *The U.F.A.*, the official organ of the farmers' movement in this Province. It gives protection to farmers and other home owners living on their property against creditor interests which have been seeking to make foreclosures and seizures. That act is now in force, and no creditor interest can commence foreclosure proceedings or make seizures without first obtaining the consent of the Director of the Debt Adjustment Board. Another act is now before the Legislature of a more comprehensive nature.

I think this legislation may be considered to be an implementing of the clause in the C. C. F. program, which was of course, a part of the U.F.A. program before the C. C. F. was formed, though it was worded somewhat differently, which calls for security of tenure for the farmer on his use-land—that is to say, land which he is using as a resident farmer.

U.F.A. Land Policy

Let me say here, in passing, that the land policy of the U.F.A., which there

is every reason to believe will be the land policy of the C.C.F. when its permanent program is adopted, is not a policy of confiscation of farmer's land, as some uninformed opponents of our movement have represented it to be. Its purpose is exactly the opposite. It is intended to provide for the farm people a maximum of security. How many of the farmers of Alberta have security today, except such security as the new Debt Adjustment Act can give them? How many farmers really own their land? In how many cases is not the real owner the mortgage company? And in how many cases, if there were not special legislation for their protection, would farmers who are heavily in debt—and few are not—be in danger of being put off their farms if even a slight upward trend in prices made it seem worth while for creditor interests to take steps to enforce their contracts?

No Confiscation of Farmers' Land

What the U.F.A. Convention has proposed is that land which has not already been alienated shall remain in the possession of the Province; it has not been proposed to confiscate any farm anywhere, and the officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, who are elected by and responsible to the organized farm people, can be depended on to see that security of tenure shall remain, as I have said, the watchword of our movement. It is believed, however, that tenure will be much more secure in future if land now in possession of the Province or of municipalities is retained by them, and perpetual leases are granted to farmers so long as they actually farm the land which they lease. If, in the course of time, other farmers, finding that under so-called private ownership they are continuously in peril of eviction, come to consider the system of leasehold preferable, they shall have the opportunity voluntarily to become perpetual lessees.

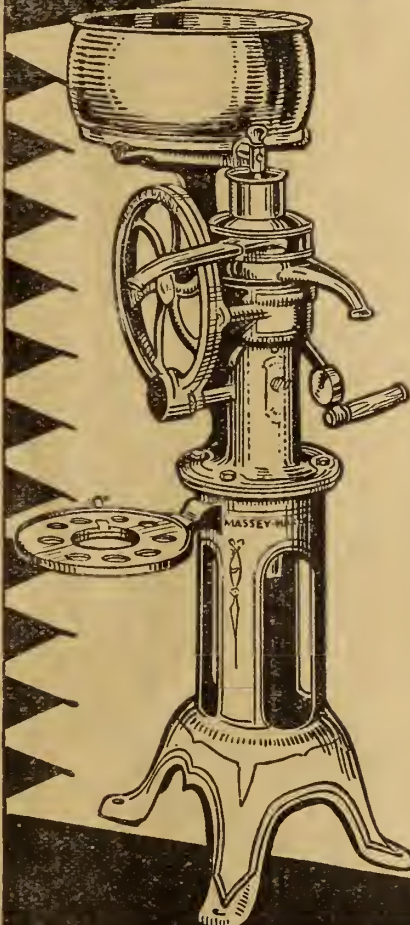
If such a system as the U.F.A. proposes had been adopted in the early days of settlement in Western Canada, I am sure that we should have had a happier and more prosperous agricultural community today. The system which has been followed has been profitable chiefly to the speculator.

It has been tragically wasteful both of money, of constructive energy devoted to railroad building and the provision of other long lines of communication through sparsely settled areas, and of human life and human well-being. Only the other day I came across striking proof of the folly of a planless system of land settlement. A missionary of the United Church in the Peace River District told us that thousands of people were filling up areas as far away as six hundred and seventy-five miles north of the city of Edmonton. Little comment is needed, on the hopelessness of people, many of them cultured and refined, who have gone so far away from world and even domestic markets, to increase agricultural production. Of course any future plans of the C.C.F. will take these people into account.

Land and a Planned Economy

The C.C.F., whose tentative program has been adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., calls for a planned system of social economy, and, in fact, gives to social planning the first place in the program. A planned system of economy would have made impossible such chaos in land settlement, such

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utter lack of applied common sense as has been almost universal in Western Canada since it was opened up for settlement. It would have meant the opening up to settlement first, of suitable agricultural land close to the transportation facilities, and not until well-established communities, possessed of all necessary facilities and many of the comforts of civilization, had been brought into being, would new areas have been opened. The railways, the highways, the telegraphs, the telephones, schools and churches would have advanced as settlement advanced. The Government of Canada would never have been in the position of having to take over bankrupt railways, built under private ownership to parallel, in many cases over long distances, other competitive railways, and saddle the taxpayers of Canada with the cost of the tragic blunders in economic policy caused by this planless system of competitive building.

Socialization of Monetary System

The C.C.F. program, like that of the U.F.A., calls for the socialization of our monetary system. To what a dangerous position private monopoly in finance has brought our civilization! The new President of the United States gave testimony to this in the inaugural address which he delivered at Washington on March 4th. "Plenty is at our doorstep," he said, "but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men."

"... They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and where there is no vision the people perish. The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to its ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profits."

Whether President Roosevelt will be permitted by the financial forces which are powerful even in his own party, to implement the promise of that inaugural pronouncement, time will show. Let it be said now, that to take over from the money changers the monetary system of Canada, and to carry on that monetary system as a means of distributing to the people the good things of life which they can produce in abundance, is a primary objective of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which is free from any sort of entanglement with the financial interests of Canada.

Growth of U.F.A. Membership

That the decision of our Annual Convention to become affiliated with the C.C.F. has aroused an enthusiastic response among the farm people is demonstrated, I think, by the very rapid growth in membership of the United Farmers of Alberta which is now taking place. In report after report received from rural Alberta, we learn of membership drives and rallies of the farm people who realize that there is none to save them but themselves, and that to win the right to take charge of the affairs of the Dominion, and to bring about the great changes in our economic system for which our movement stands, will

INTERESTS OF U.F.W.A.

(Continued from page 17)

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Peanut Butter Cup Cakes: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of peanut butter, 1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 3 cups of sifted flour, 4 teaspoons of any baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Ice with plain powdered sugar frosting.

Soft Honey Cakes: One cup butter, 2 cups honey, 1 cup sour milk, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 4 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt. Cream butter, add honey, beaten eggs, then sour milk alternately with sifted dry ingredients. Bake in small pans.

Veteran: With the help of the Juniors and Nose Hills Local, the rest room has been kept open during the winter. A whist party at the home of Mrs. Harry Paulson, when Mrs. E. Stiles gave an interesting paper on the C.C.F., and a meeting at the home of Mrs. Westrom, with Convention reports and a musical program, were much enjoyed by the members.

Badger Lake: Irish songs and a paper on St. Patrick were special features of the March meeting. Mrs. Brown gave a paper on world news and the meeting decided to study and discuss the Co-operative Commonwealth questionnaire. A series of social gatherings and joint meetings with the U.F.A. have been held during the winter.

In the booklet "Reports and Addresses to the U.F.W.A. Convention," the name of Mrs. P. C. Hepburn was inadvertently omitted from her report as convener of Young People's Work.

Fairview U.F.W.A. Local has recently suffered a loss in the death of Mrs. A. Rathwell, one of their most faithful members.

HOW BABYLON DID IT

"If any one owe a debt for a loan, and a storm prostrates the grain, or the harvest fail, or the grain does not grow for lack of water; in that year he need not give his creditor any grain, he washes his debt tablet in water (a symbolic action indicating the inability to pay) and pays no rent for this year."—From the statutes of Hammurabi, in the Babylonian code of laws, 2250 B.C.

require a union of forces and concerted, determined effort on the part of the rank and file.

In closing may I urge all Alberta farm people to give their support to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation by joining the U.F.A., our women's section, the U.F.W.A., or our Junior Branch. May I urge further that farmers in other Provinces who are listening in to this broadcast, should enter their own farmers' organizations, and thus assist in building up a powerful army, determined, by peaceful and constitutional means, to bring about the establishment of an equitable social order.

"News" of Canada

Some Argentine Papers Get Imaginative Stories

(By J. E. G.)

It seems almost incredible that so important and usually so reliable a daily newspaper of Buenos Aires, the metropolis of South America, as *La Nacion*, whose span of publication has reached almost a century, each issue disseminating almost as much world news as the great *New York Times*, should publish the following news items, even if they were prepared by the great news agency, the Associated Press. The articles appear, under date of November 25th, in an issue of *La Nacion*, copy of which was sent to your translator by a former Albertan now permanently located in Buenos Aires, who adds a note: "How we attain world fame!" The items in question, freely translated, follow:

"Calgary, Ontario, November 24, 1932, (Associated Press.)

"Next Friday will be presented to the Annual Convention of the combination (meaning the Annual Wheat Pool Convention) a strike-proposal by the wheat-producers of Western Canada, as a protest against the present low prices of wheat and other farm produce. It is proposed that in the spring of 1933, no seeding shall be done on the 10,525,000 hectares, (about 25,996,750 acres) of land devoted to agricultural purposes in Western Canada."

"The attitude," the brilliant Associated Press correspondent continues, "of the Alberta farmers is alarming the exporters of Vancouver, who seem to fear they may not be able to fill their export orders for wheat."

Here is another brilliant flash of lucidity, cabled more than 8,000 miles by the same newsgatherer:

"The first minister of Alberta, (Premier) J. E. Brownlee, said: 'The best brains of Canada are now studying what can be done to obviate resorting to such extreme measures as a general strike of the farmers of Western Canada.'" The very informative contribution concludes with the following:

"News received from several points in Alberta indicate that the farmers are holding as much of their grain as they can, selling only a sufficient quantity to enable them to meet maturing financial obligations."

In the same issue of *La Nacion*, and cabled from Ottawa November 24th, also by the Associated Press, appears the following very enlightening news item:

"In the Monthly Review of the Office of Statistics of Canada, it is learned that up to the first of November, of this year, the importations of wheat were less by 544,000 tons than at the beginning of the same month a year ago. The Statistical Review states that wheat now in storage at the Canadian ports is only sufficient to meet the country's requirement for two weeks, while a year ago, on the same date, the supply in port storage was sufficient for six weeks."

Finally this cub reporter concludes with the following little gem of erudition:

"The exportations of wheat and flour from Canada during the months of August, September and October, of this year, were about 2,502,000 tons, the greatest total ever attained the past decade, except in the year of 1928." Verba sapientel

Copies of C.C.F. Broadcasts Now Available

Copies of radio broadcasts given under the auspices of the Calgary Educational Committee of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, every Monday evening at 9:15 over station CFCN, can now be obtained from the secretary, Miss Amelia Turner, care *The U.F.A.*, Loughheed Building, Calgary.

The following broadcasts have been delivered and are now available in multi-graphed form, price 10 cents per copy:

"The Menace of Dictatorship," by Harvey S. Price; "The Need of Today," by A. Liesemer; "Development and Purposes of the C.C.F.," by Miss Amelia Turner; "Finance," by Stanley J. Davies; "What the C.C.F. Means to Agriculture," by Norman F. Priestley; "What the C.C.F. Means to Labor," by F. J. White, M.L.A.; "Unemployment," prepared by J. Gaule of C.C.A. club and delivered by F. E. McNeill; "Co-operation Between Social Units," by W. Norman Smith. The last named was given on April 3rd, instead of May 8th, as originally announced.

There will be a broadcast, it is anticipated, on April 10th, and Mr. Garland, as stated elsewhere, will speak on April 17th, at 9 p.m., while others still to be delivered include "Social Services," by Miss Annie Campbell, and "Unity," by Norman F. Priestley. Our readers are requested to listen for announcements of the dates of these broadcasts.

The above series of addresses, and the series delivered by "The Open Mind" group over the same station, contain much material which would be of value in the preparation of talks on political and economic questions. A number of them contain useful statistical matter. Reference to "The Open Mind" group is made elsewhere.

Cash contributions towards the cost of the series of broadcasts which they have given will be welcomed by the Calgary Educational Committee of the C.C.F. All funds so contributed will be used to meet present expenses in broadcasting or to provide for the continuation of the series from time to time. Donations should be sent to the secretary, Miss Turner.

Douglas Scheme Outlined

Copies of Radio Addresses on This and Other Subjects Available

An address on "A Practical Application of The Douglas Social Credit Scheme," one of "The Open Mind" series, will be given by "Economics" over radio station CFCN, Calgary, on April 12th. It is based on Major Douglas's latest work, not as yet printed in pamphlet form, of which advance proofs were obtained by a member of the "Economics" group in communication with the headquarters of the Social Credit movement in London, England.

Copies of this and all other addresses may be obtained for the nominal price of 10 cents, by all our readers who may be interested. Orders should be sent to "The Open Mind," 101 Bank of Commerce Building, Calgary.

Remaining addresses in the series, to be given this month, are "The Leisured State," on April 19th, and a con-

cluding address for the present season to be delivered on April 26th, when an important announcement will be made in behalf of the "Economics" group.

Addresses in the series of which copies are now available or will be available immediately after their delivery, are as follows:

1, "Not 'Where To?' but 'Where Am I?'" 2, "The Machine in Canada"; 3, "The Public Debt of Canada"; 4, "The Mortgage Situation"; 5, "Should Interest Rates Be Reduced?"; 6, "Canada as a Self-contained Unit"; 7, "Where Is Technocracy Now?"; 8, "The Doctrine of Laissez Faire"; 9, "A Planned Economy"; 10, "The Function of Industry"; 11, "A Practical Application of the Douglas Scheme"; 12, "The Leisured State—Is It Possible and Desirable?"; 13, Concluding Announcements by "Economics" Group.

Garland to Speak, April 17th

Address in Calgary Under C.C.F. Auspices to Be Broadcast

E. J. Garland, M.P., has accepted an invitation to address a public meeting in Calgary under the auspices of the Calgary Educational Committee of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation on Monday, April 17th. His speech will deal with the session at Ottawa, with especial reference to railway problems, and will be broadcast over radio station CFCN, commencing at 9 p.m., instead of 9:15, which is the usual time for the beginning of the committee's fifteen minute broadcasts. It is planned to broadcast, if possible, the whole of Mr. Garland's address.

Expresses Thanks for Letters

Sister of Late Miss Frances Bateman
Sends Message

Mrs. W. E. Ross, of New Westminster, sister of the late Miss Bateman, has forwarded to *The U.F.A.* the following message:

"Would you please thank the Locals and members of the U.F.A., through your paper, for their kindly letters of sympathy to me on Miss Bateman's death? The appreciation of her work expressed in those letters to some extent explains the pleasure she found in her work, in co-operating with the writers in making Alberta a better place to live in. For helping each other to make our lives here easier and better is one of the things that makes life worth living."

Members at Large

Readers who are not already members of the United Farmers of Alberta are reminded that the annual membership fee has been reduced to \$1, and that, if there is no Local in their vicinity, it is possible to become a member-at-large.

All that is necessary is to write to the Central Office of the U.F.A., Calgary, announcing your desire to become affiliated with the organization as a member-at-large, and enclosing the fee of \$1; this fee entitles you also to a year's subscription to *The U.F.A.*

As the U.F.A. is an integral part of the C.C.F., all members of the U.F.A., by reason of their membership, are members also of the national organization.

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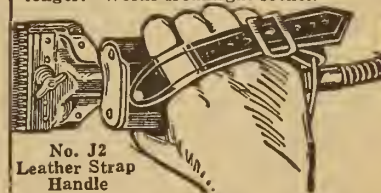
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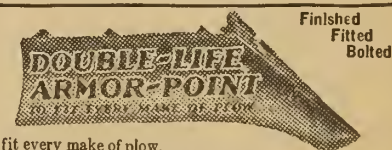
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WEBSTER DISSOCIATES HIMSELF

(Continued from page 7)

classifications. And so, in general engineering practice, there may be excavation quite properly described as "loose rock" in which there are no rocks at all. It was by failing to explain these well-known facts that the newspapers, during the inquiry, left on any ill-informed readers an entirely false impression, and so delayed full exposure of the farce for which Mr. Howson was responsible.

Mr. Webster himself showed the absurdity of much that had been said about "classifications," in criticism of the Department of Public Works. He gave instances of contracts where owing to the nature of the soil there was no rock at all in certain areas, but where the chief engineer of the railway company nevertheless awarded the job as one hundred per cent "solid rock."

Emergency Conditions

Hon. O. L. McPherson, who spoke at the close of the discussion of the various reports which are alluded to elsewhere, dealt exhaustively with the suggestions which the reports contained. He pointed out that emergency conditions had existed in the spring and summer of 1931, and that because the Government had not received any indication of the Dominion Government's decision upon relief programs until late in July, the Department was confronted finally with two seasons work in addition to its regular program. With 780 miles of grading to be done, the time element had to be considered, and the equipment rapidly mobilized. If all contracts had been let on tender costs would have been far greater in the end, through the low bidders being quickly eliminated.

Mr. McPherson said that the Kininville-Redcliff project could not have been carried out except in the way which was followed. That section had been purposely held from the first contracts because at the time it was uncertain whether it would form part of the trans-Canada highway. The work was undertaken on a relief basis as soon as final word came, and the prices on this contract were not higher than on the others, considering the onerous conditions attached to it. To the general principle that contracts should not be let without bids except in cases of emergency such as existed in this case, he fully agreed.

In closing Mr. McPherson said: "The charges made against this Department were serious, and it is unfortunate that suspicions have been aroused to undermine public confidence. But I do not ask for or desire a whitewash report."

CHARGES PROVE "MARE'S NEST"

(Continued from page 6)

son Charges Highway Graft" was misrepresenting your address?

Won't Criticise Press Report

Mr. Howson: I do not propose to criticise the press at all. I did not write it.

Mr. Brownlee: The reason I am asking this question is, anyone who sits in the house from day to day knows, when a person is speaking where we have no Hansard, there is always the possibility of misinterpretation of what is said. I can assure my honorable friend that I am not trying to put him in a difficult position, but to clarify the issue. This is the report of the press, that there was charged deliberate falsification of engineers' records. Is that a wrong interpretation?

Mr. Howson: I said I never used any such words. It was the Minister of Public Works who used those words.

Mr. Brownlee: May I refer to another statement in bringing his charges of dishonesty against the administration as also reported?

Mr. Howson: Did you hear me use those words?

Mr. Brownlee: Surely my honorable friend does not object to saying whether he used those words or not.

Mr. Howson: I asked the Premier if he heard me use those words.

Mr. Brownlee: I am asking him to say if this is a fair interpretation of his address.

Mr. Howson: I will not answer that. I do not propose to criticise the press; that is all this is for.

Mr. Brownlee: Then there is no doubt about this from what he has already said: He did not use the word "graft," and therefore I am prepared to say now the word was not used and it must have been a mistake on my part, and that he did not use the word "dishonesty."

Mr. Howson: I will say I did not use either word.

Mr. Brownlee: And it was not the intention to charge the Government with dishonesty or graft?

Mr. Howson: I stated the conduct of the highways contracts was a scandal.

Mr. Brownlee: Will he state what he meant by scandal—whether for the standpoint of inefficiency or dishonesty?

Mr. Howson: That is a matter to come out by this investigation.

Mr. Brownlee: This investigation is not for the purpose of meeting certain charges, but solely for the purpose of seeing what might be brought out?

Mr. Howson: No, it is to ascertain the exact words—the meaning of the exact words I used.

Mr. Brownlee: This inquiry is for the purpose of trying to find out what you meant by your address? (Laughter)

Mr. Howson: I presume it is. We did not ask for it.

Such, then, was what remained of the Liberal leader's challenge, as that challenge was reported in the press. Mr. Howson denied having made against the Government the grave charges of "graft" and "dishonesty," or "falsification of engineers' records," and so forth, and yet did "not propose to criticise the press" for reporting these words as his. We leave our readers to draw their own inferences, and make their own comments. We wonder how long the Liberal party in Alberta—which has in its ranks men possessed of a high sense of public duty—will take to draw the proper conclusions.

What It Was All About

To give even in summary a report of the sessions of the Public Accounts Committee extending over several weeks, would be impossible. It must be said, however, that Mr. McPherson replied to Mr. Howson categorically and in detail immediately after the attack had been made. The charges related to 49 contracts which had been let in the past two years, 40 of which were not by tender. Mr. McPherson showed that over a period of years practically all contracts were let by tender, and that the contracts under discussion were for emergency relief work. When the unemployment relief program was undertaken in 1931, it was necessary that it should be carried on as rapidly as possible. Contractors had previously made their tenders for the regular program, and the contracts had been awarded by tender prior to the announcement of the relief work. There had been two

courses open to the Department. The first was to call for tenders for the emergency relief work, which would have resulted in one or two firms getting the work and then subletting to smaller contractors. It would have required 16 survey parties and taken 90 days to let the contracts in the ordinary way, and the construction would have been delayed for a great part of the summer. The second course was to arrange with contractors on various jobs for extensions and allocations among all contractors on prices previously established.

Lowest Prices in History

"As a result of this policy," said Mr. McPherson, "the lowest prices were received on this work which have ever been recorded in the history of the Province."

Mr. Howson had charged that certain quantities were "allowed" to contractors on the work in question. Mr. McPherson pointed out that no quantities were "allowed." The figures inserted in the contract were rough, arbitrary figures without an estimate having been made on the ground, for the purpose of indicating the nature of the work and to expedite the granting of the required indemnity bond and get the contract under way, but had no reference to the final quantities based on actual construction for the purpose of payment to the contractor. Each contract provided for payment to the contractor on the resident engineer's final estimate, which was rigidly followed. All this was plainly stated in the document from which Mr. Howson had quoted.

The work was distributed among all the contractors of the Province, including all important sub-contractors who were organized for such work, thus using practically all the equipment.

The Minister also pointed out that the contracts before being sealed had passed through the hands of 11 persons in responsible positions and perhaps 4 representing the contractors' interests, and possibility of dishonest collusion was eliminated.

"Force Accounts"

In presenting his charges, Mr. Howson had complained of what are known as "force accounts," on which the Government paid 40 cents an hour to the contractor for labor, and made a great point of the fact that the contractors paid their ordinary labor only 30 cents.

The press despatches played this up. The evidence showed that 40 cents was an average figure, paid by the Government, covering labor of the higher paid class (foremen, etc.) as well as ordinary labor. This Mr. Howson must have known when he made his charges; and no one with any experience or knowledge of the construction industry took his charges on this score seriously.

Mr. Howson called timekeepers for contractors in one or two instances who testified that they had "boosted force accounts". This evidence was contradicted by other witnesses.

More Strict Than the C. P. E.

J. Christopherson, one of the resident engineers, gave evidence that the Alberta Government was more strict in construction work than the C.P.R., for whom he had formerly worked; similar evidence was given by a contractor in reference to his own experience with the C.P.R.

Inquiry Closes

The Public Accounts Committee completed its work on April 5th, when its report, prepared by the chairman, W. G. Farquharson, was adopted, and Mr. Howson, who presented an amendment

alleging waste of taxpayers' money and declaring that the administration of the highways contracts in 1931 and 1932 was a "scandal", received support from three of the five other Liberal members besides himself on the committee and from no other quarter of the Assembly.

Report of Committee

The report passed by the committee found that "in awarding the said contracts and in the administration thereof, the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and the other members of his Department acted in good faith, with complete honesty, and without any irregularity whatsoever." It dealt in detail with the evidence, finding that having regard to the time when the Dominion Government's relief program was announced, preliminary surveys could not be held before the contracts were awarded, and the plan adopted was decided on as the most feasible, "having regard to the extent of the work, the desirability of employing at least 60 per cent of local labor, the condition of employment available by local farmers, as well as the fact that practically all available contractors would be needed in the work." It found that the cost of the work was fair and reasonable in comparison with cost of work included in contracts awarded by tender in the same period. As to the flat price for all labor, "while this left some doubt as to the absolute accuracy of the account, the total of such sums is small." An amendment accepted from the Labor group on the committee contained the following: "To prevent misunderstanding in the future, labor in force accounts should be accurately accounted for and priced."

The Labor group offered certain minor amendments to the report, some of which were adopted, and fully endorsed the declaration that the Minister and other officials had acted with complete honesty. The Independents voted with the Government.

The principal clause in the Conservative amendment to the report, which, like the speech of Mr. Webster, contained criticism in respect to the Kininvie-Redcliff contract, was as follows:

"There is no evidence of any scandal or dishonesty on the part of the Minister, the Highway Commissioner, or any other official of the Department; although we find Contract No. 5, from Kininvie to Redcliff, to be an improvident contract for the Province."

PLACE LIVING COSTS FIRST

Amendments to the permanent Debt Adjustment Act, which will be presented to the Legislature shortly for final ratification, place a farmer's living costs, together with growing and harvesting costs, as a first charge upon his crop or livestock, with current taxes coming next and the balance to be distributed among creditors; broaden the scope of the Act to include resident home-owners as well as farmers; and empower the Government to appoint a board of not more than three members to administer the Act.

As was forecast by Premier Brownlee and Hon. J. F. Lymburn at the time of the Annual Convention, a new Tax Consolidation Act, recently presented to the Legislature, provides for spreading of payment of tax arrears over a period of six years as follows: 1933, 10%; 1934, 10%; 1935, 15%; 1936, 20%; 1937, 20%; 1938, 25%. Taxpayers may come under the Act by signing a consolidation agreement which stops proceedings under the Tax Recovery Act.

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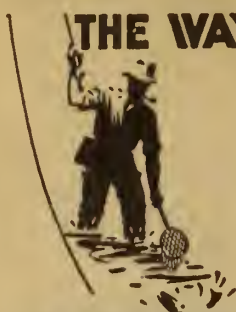
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"The Inversion of Science," by Prof. Soddy.....	.20	"This Age of Plenty." An explanation of the Douglas System. By C. M. Hattersley....	1.00
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MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

(Continued from page 4)

Irvine, Spence Morrison and H. B. MacLeod, and the U.F.W.A. and Junior members were the guests of the Local. The banquet gave clear evidence of the very fine spirit of co-operation which has developed in the last two years, the old members turning in with the new to make the event a success. This spirit of co-operation, manifest in all the activities of the Local, is really the most gratifying aspect of the work of the Local—of much greater value and significance even than its increased numerical strength. The ladies of the U.F.W.A. and the Juniors are working in close association with the U.F.A. in the carrying on of the activities of the movement.

A vigorous membership drive resulted in 52 new members for Hazeldeine U.F.A. Local, making the total 71; a whist drive was arranged for March 20th to raise funds for running expenses. The Local passed a resolution of regret on the death of Miss Bateman.

One of the finest meetings ever held in the Nanton-Claresholm constituency took place at Stavely on March 31st, at the close of a most successful membership drive. M. E. Malchow, president, was in the chair, and addresses were given by H. B. and Mrs. MacLeod, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors for Macleod.

W. H. Baldwin of Rowley writes: "We have made a canvass for U.F.A. members and have increased the membership to more than three times as many as it was last year."

The membership of Airdrie U.F.A. Local has been increased from 8 in 1932 to 35 at the present time, with every prospect of further substantial increase, states Howard Wright. A recent drive was concluded with a very successful oyster supper. Messrs. Seymour and Humble of Calgary attended, and the Local was much indebted to the Wheat Pool staff for an excellent program provided by Messrs. Barr and Bishop and Miss Kathie Gate?

A membership drive by Rosyth U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals resulted in a membership of 70 for the three. At the conclusion of the drive a social was held, when the Juniors were victorious over the seniors in debate.

New U.F.A. Locals

Leedale: Drawing its membership from Wetaskiwin and Red Deer constituencies, this Local was organized recently by Henry G. Young, with R. E. Hayward as president and Rene Durand, secretary.

Glass Lake: In Peace River North, organized by I. V. Macklin, who made a "splendid address on the C.C.F.," with Stanley Thiemie and Fred Coe as officers. Later one of the members, Mr. Balderston, spoke ably on wheat acreage reduction.

Connor Creek: In Peace River South, this new Local was organized by H. Critchlow, and elected Detmer Thomas and Mrs. C. A. Thomas as officers.

Watino: Was organized at a meeting called by James Ayling, who was elected president, with Helmer Hemmingsen as secretary; in Peach River North.

Roydale: Douglas McKeen and Percy E. McLeod were elected officers of this

new Local, organized by H. Critchlow, in Peace River South.

North Calmar: In Wetaskiwin; elected as officers John Sereda and Metro Sereda at an organization meeting held in North Calmar Community Hall.

Mazeppa: Organized recently in Macleod constituency; H. Vickery is the secretary.

Drumheller: Organized early in March by J. M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director for Bow River, the Drumheller U.F.A. Local already has a membership of 57, and is still expanding. At the organization meeting Mr. Wheatley and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, spoke briefly on Association and C.C.F. matters. The president, F. M. Stubblefield, is a large wheat farmer of the district, and it is planned to make the Local thoroughly representative of the farm communities surrounding Drumheller. Roy Hammond is secretary.

U.F.A. Locals Reorganized

Mountain Park: At a recent meeting decided to reorganize, with Gentry Ohler and R. L. Johnson as officers.

Gartly: Following addresses by K. G. Marsden and N. V. Fearnough, of Morrin, the latter dealing with the C.C.F. and co-operative purchasing, it was decided to reorganize, with G. H. Patton president and K. G. Marsden secretary.

Quinte: Reorganized on March 15th, this Local anticipates some good discussions on the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Veteran: Disbanded last year, the Veteran U.F.A. Local has been reorganized, and now has a membership of 68. In enclosing a cheque for \$60 covering recent receipts for membership dues, H. Paulson, secretary, states, "This is the result of our co-operative trading." D. H. Stiles is president.

Conrich: Conrich U.F.A. Local was reorganized at a meeting in Rockland schoolhouse on March 15th. President J. A. Archibald; vice-president, J. W. Hodgson; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Barker; directors, Joseph Porter, James Watson, H. Whittaker, John MacKenzie, J. W. Johnson, W. Gross, William Fraser, M. D. Carlyle. Meeting was addressed by George E. Church, U.F.A. Director for East and West Calgary, who spoke of the great services rendered to the movement by past officers of the association and the membership in the district, by H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Director for Macleod, who discussed the aims and purposes of the movement and its achievements for the farm people, and by W. Norman Smith, who described the relationship of the U.F.A. to the C.C.F. Mr. Barker presided.

Junior Conference Fund

The following contributions have been received for the Junior Conference Fund, which is devoted towards paying transportation expenses of Junior delegates:

Gleichen U.F.W.A., \$5; Strathmore U.F.W.A., \$5; Custer U.F.A., \$5; Energetic U.F.W.A., \$5; Manyberries U.F.W.A., \$5; Namas U.F.W.A., \$5; Dalemead U.F.W.A., \$5; Spring Valley U.F.W.A., \$5; East Lethbridge U.F.W.A., \$5. Bonnie Brier U.F.A., \$5; Floral U.F.W.A., \$5; Blackie U.F.W.A., \$5; Bedding-

ton U.F.W.A., \$5; Nakamun U.F.A., \$5; Wheatsheaf U.F.A., \$5; Broadview U.F.A., \$5; Cayno U.F.A., \$5.

Arrowwood U.F.W.A., \$5; Mayview U.F.A., \$5; Gem U.F.A., \$10; Willow Creek U.F.A., \$5; High River U.F.W.A., \$5; Sunnyvale U.F.W.A., \$5; Hillside Juniors, \$5; Irvine U.F.A., \$5; Clyde U.F.A., \$5; East Vegreville U.F.W.A., \$5; Rosyth Juniors, \$5; Five Mile U.F.A., \$5. Total—\$150.00.

Vice-President Holds Meetings

A series of meetings at which keen interest was shown by large audiences of farm people who attended in spite of heavy snow storms and generally severe weather at many points, was addressed by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., during March.

Mr. Priestley spoke with Henry Young, U.F.A. Director, at Bremner and Ardrossan, while A. E. Moyer, U.F.A. Director, took part in proceedings at Lamont, Fort Saskatchewan and Mundare. Other meetings were as follows: Hainstock Local (at Olds), Bow Island, Winnifred, Burdette, Whitla, Irvine, Mazeppa, Iron Springs, Barons, Plainfield Local (at Carmangay), Stirling, Wrentham, Cardston, Magrath, Rockyford, Drumheller. J. M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director, attended the Rockyford meeting, as did Mrs. McBride, U.F.W.A. Director; and at Cardston J. A. Johansen, U.F.A. Director, took part. Owing to illness John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, was unable to take part in meetings in the constituency.

News of U.F.A. Locals

Ronning U.F.A. Local report interesting meetings and an enjoyable whist drive; they have 23 paid-up members, and prospects for still more.

The building was packed to overflowing for the concert and dance given by Winfield U.F.A. Local and, although charges were very low, over \$24 was cleared, towards a community hall fund.

B. E. Moore writes that Tees U.F.A. Local is "still going strong." They had a big meeting to hear William Irvine, M.P., "whose inimitable humor and word pictures left nothing to be desired." Other speakers were Henry G. Young, J. E. Cook and Robert Haskins. D. B. McMillan was chairman, and the ladies served lunch.

The annual financial statement of Seven Persons U.F.A. Local showed a cash turnover of over \$700. Officers were elected; Mr. Dinsmore spoke on corn growing, and it was decided to discuss the C.C.F. thoroughly at the April meeting.

Beaverlodge U.F.A. Local have decided to make a constructive study of our social system, and the subject for the next meeting will be the land ownership question. A large audience enjoyed an address by I. V. Macklin on the C.C.F.

Two debates, "Resolved that it is better to belong to the U.F.A. than to a private club" and another on the value of travel, were enjoyed at a recent meeting of Ministik U.F.A. Earlier in the month Professor Alexander gave a very fine address on the C.C.F.

Abee U.F.A. Local passed a resolution of sympathy and regret on the death of Miss Bateman. The meeting voted in

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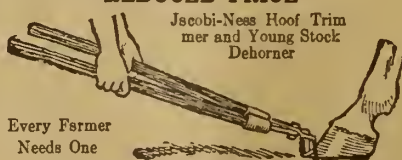
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PUREBRED PERCHERON STUD, BLACK, 3 years, exchange for same. Kelly Bros., Millet, Alberta.

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LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR- risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BAR- risters & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR. Notary, 401-403 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Specializing in probate and Commercial Law; also in farmers' business.

favor of bringing the Canadian dollar to a parity with the English pound.

Kingman Local, organized last December with about fifty members, expect to bring the membership up to about one hundred, writes James Fletcher, secretary.

Membership Shown by Dues Remitted

U.F.A. Locals that have remitted dues to Central Office for 1933 for thirty or more members are as follows:

Balzac, 129; Hazeldine, 72; Veteran, 68; Drumheller, 57; Gleichen, 56; Carbon, 47; Standard, 47; Kingman, 45; Reid Hill, 43; Majestic-Springwater, 41; Iron Springs, 40; Cercal, 39; Gem, 38; Nanton, 36; Hussar, 31; Del Bonita, 31; Bulmer, Heather Brae, Magrath and Satinwood, each 30.

PRESIDENT GARDINER BETTER

President Gardiner, after a very brief rest in the West Indies, has returned to Ottawa much improved in health.

GARLAND RECOVERING

E. J. Garland, M.P., has recently been in ill-health, and has been obliged in consequence to curtail his Parliamentary work. We are glad to state that though he is still under doctor's orders, he is steadily recovering, but can do little public speaking.

Contributions to the C.C.F. funds have been received by the National Secretary, Mr. Priestley, as follows:

Helmsdale U.F.A.....	\$33.00
Keystone U.F.A.....	5.00
Malmö U.F.A.....	5.50
Beynon U.F.A.....	5.00
Lorraine U.F.A.....	5.00
Munson U.F.A.....	5.00
Naco U.F.A.....	2.85

Total.....\$61.35

UNLOADING TANK CARS

A tank car of Red Head lubricating oil for the High River U.F.A. Local is being unloaded as we go to press, and another car for the U.F.A. Locals in the Calgary district will arrive and be unloaded in the course of a few days. These have been purchased through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee from the Great West Distributors.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND POLES, CAR lots delivered your station. G. A. Hunt, Kitchener, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARDWOOD flooring and building materials all kinds. Write for Hayward's Mail Order Price List. Hayward Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton.

SPLIT CEDAR AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS at bargain prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

DEMAND "MASTERBILT" MILLWORK Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens, Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork. Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc. L.C.L. or Car-load shipments. A. B. Cushing Mills Limited, Phone M4648 Connecting all Depts. 10th Ave. and 14th St. West, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FENCE POSTS OR Wood. Will trade farms on second hand machinery or live stock. The Farmers' Supply Co., Fawcett, Alberta.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, POLES AND MINE props, tamarac fence posts and slabs. J. Stauffer & Son, Olds, Alberta.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING
—Fine machine work. Delta Electric Ltd.,
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QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF; EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. Guaranteed. Boxholder 1261, Saskatoon.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, mailed postpaid by us. Write for mail order catalog, saving 50 per cent. P. O. Box 353, Dept. P., Hamilton, Ontario.

GENTLEMEN — PURCHASE PERSONAL Drug Sundries by mail at bargain prices. Sample Assortment of fifteen sent postpaid in plain wrapper for one dollar. Catalogue Free. National Distributors, Box 443, Regina, Sask.

ALBERTA ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY. Essay Competition, entitled "Why should we oppose Vivisection," open to Canadian residents, 18 years and upwards. Maximum number of words 1,250. Prizes: First, \$50.00; Second, \$30.00; Third, \$25.00. Full particulars apply Mrs. L. Jouvenot, 817-9A St. N.W., Calgary. Phone L 2581.

NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRIES, MASTODON, \$3.00; DUNLOP, \$1.50; Raspberries, Latham or Herbert, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onoway, Alberta.

SENATOR DUNLOP STRAWBERRIES, 125 plants, \$1.00; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.00. Raspberries, Latham, Sunbeam, Ohta, 40, \$1.00. Delivered packed in wet moss. Fred Cooper, Gronlid, Sask.

LARGE CARAGANAS, PER 100, \$6.00; SMALLER, per 100, \$3.00. Purple lilac bushes, per dozen, \$3.00. Senator Dunlop Strawberry plants, per 100, \$3.00. Bulbs Iris, mixed colors; Sweet Rockets, red; Tame Flax, Baby's Breath, per dozen, 75c. Delivered free. John Glambeck, Milo, Alberta.

CARAGANAS—8 IN. TO 12 IN., \$1.00 PER 100; 12 in. to 20 in., \$2.00 per 100; 20 in. to 30 in. \$3.00 per 100; 3 ft. \$4.00 per 100. Perennial flowering plants, per doz. \$1.50; Giant Pansies, 3 doz. for \$1.00. All carriage paid. D. M. Drinnan Sr., Bulwark, Alta.



New Ruby Rhubarb

The Sweetest Red Skinned.
Red Fleshed Rhubarb Grown

Originated at the Dominion Experimental Farm and rated the best Rhubarb on the American continent by Experimental Farms in both Canada and the United States.

A beautiful, red stalked, thin skinned variety, tender, juicy, delicate flavor, and best of all takes less sugar than any other variety. The color just makes your mouth water—a rich ruby or maroon. Not only are the stalks red-skinned, but the meat as well. Its attractive color and rich red meat make it a profitable winner with market gardeners.

Get genuine Ruby. Our supply of both seed and roots is grown from carefully hand selected plants chosen from over a hundred thousand best seedlings. Last season we refunded for hundreds of orders we could not fill at 15c per packet. This season the price is lower and our supply will not see us through. Packet 10c. Coin preferred; stamps accepted. A copy of McFayden's New Seed List will also be included. Clip this ad and we will include a Large Packet of Beautiful Flowers FREE.

Tested Seeds 2½¢ Pkt. Up

In addition to newest varieties necessarily sold at higher prices, we also supply carefully grown vegetable and flower seeds in big oversize packets from 2½¢ per packet up. McFayden Seeds are sold direct to you only—through Stores in Commission Boxes. The savings made in this way are passed on to our customers.

Worth While Savings on Club Orders described in Seed List.

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U.F.A.

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STOCK HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS—single comb White and Black Leghorns. Mating list. F. S. Wetherall, 3629-13A St. S. W., Calgary.

MAKE LAYING MASH WITH YOUR OWN grain, using our Supplement. Price \$2.70 cwt. with C.L.O. Order through U.F.A. Anderson Feed Co., Ltd., Calgary.

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Having increased the capacity of all six of our hatcheries, more hatching eggs are required. If your flock is purebred, and only one breed kept—if cockerels are from known purebred strain—we pay extras plus five cents; then two cents premium if blood tested; then three cents premium if R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels used.

Write nearest hatchery now giving full particulars of your flock.

THE HAMBLEY HATCHERIES LTD.
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PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (Dark) Large vigorous birds, good laying strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

PRINGLE'S CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM the best purebred flocks in Alberta in the latest up-to-date electric incubators. Order now for prompt delivery. Book space for custom hatching. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary, Alberta.

WRITE FOR OUR 1933 SPECIAL PRICES ON hatching eggs, day old chicks and pullets in Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Sussex, Wyandottes and Cross breeds. Free information of care and feeding on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C., A. E. Powell, Box 155 Hammond, B.C.

PUREBRED BLACK JERSEY GIANT HATCHING Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, Prepaid, and "Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, in season, 25c each. Mrs. L. W. McAnulty. P. O. Big Prairie, Alberta.

PRINGLE'S CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM the best purebred flocks in Alberta in the latest up-to-date electric incubators. Order now for prompt delivery. Book space for custom hatching. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary, Alberta.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, Blood-tested, Registration stock, \$1.00 13 eggs; \$4.00, hundred. Mrs. Cailes, Onoway.

HATCHING EGGS—RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rooster blood-tested, setting fifteen dollars, postpaid. C. M. Yarwood, Alix, Alta.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS from R.O.P. stock; write for price list to Leslie Legg, Fenn, Alberta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. 50 eggs, \$1.25. Minimum order fifty eggs. Mrs. Herbert Irwin, Barons, Alta.

TUDOR POULTRY FARM, MORNINGSIDE, Alta. (Reg.) Breeder S. C. W. Leghorns, Pedigreed Cockerels, Hatching Eggs, Pedigreed Pullets, Approved Males, Settings, \$1.00 and upwards.

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE AND Ducks, reliable hatching birds. For particulars write J. Masuhr, Edmonton South, R.R. 1.

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FYRA VARIETY; Government graded No. 1, free noxious weeds, couch; 5 cents lb. bagged. Order now. Carl. S. Soderstrom, Armena, Alberta.

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WESTERN RYEGRASS, CERTIFICATE 72-2514, Grade one. Sacks free; Eight cents lb. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR THIS SEASON WILL be procurable during and after March. Your inquiry will bring all information. J. F. Cattanach, Grimshaw, Alta.

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, Grade 1, Certificate 72-2372, Germination 93%, \$7.00 per hundred. Geo. T. Alexander, De Winton, Alta.

BROME AND WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED (Mixture) Grade 1, Certificate No. 72-209, no weeds nor couch, 5c per pound, bags free. Fred Green, Fairview, Alberta.

No. 1 WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED, PURE living seed, 92%, 4 1/2c per lb., sacked F.O.B., Fairview, Alta. L. H. Pentland, Vanrenna, Alberta.

TIMOTHY SEED, GOV. GRADE No. 3, Germination 97. 5c bagged. W. D. Nishet, Bowden, Alberta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT Graded, No. 1, Certificate No. 72-2700. Germination 96%. Pure heavy seed. 8 cents per lb., sacked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

BROME SEED, CERTIFICATE 72-186, GRADE one. 8 cents lb., cleaned, sacked, F.O.B. James Wood, Gladys, Alta.

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, mixture, Government tested, Grade 1, Seven dollars per hundred, sacks free. Oscar Rolling, Bluesky, Alberta.

CHOICE BROME SEED, 8c LB. GOV. CERTIFICATE, Couch free, Grade 2. Also Western Rye Grass Seed, special low price. Germination 96%, sacked. Apply Motter & Massie, Crossfield, Alberta.

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS. Price, \$6.00. Edwin Francis, Acadia Valley, Alberta.

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HATCHING EGGS FROM MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, A and B stock headed by "Reiman" Tom, 50c each. After April 15th, 40 cents. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alberta.

TURKEY EGGS FROM B BANDED STOCK, 25c per egg. The Lyle Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

FOR SALE—BRONZE GOBBLETS, LARGE Beautiful Birds from Prize Winning Stock. \$5.00 each. Turkey Eggs, 30 cents each. Pearl Guinea, \$1.00 each. Mrs. M. C. Chanlin, Irricana, Alberta.

TOBACCO

SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID THREE pounds "western special" mixed leaf scrap tobacco, or one pound "western special," fine or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

BRIGHT LEAF BURLEY, 25c POUND, CIG- arette Virginia Leaf, 50c. Postpaid. Windsor Tobacco Co., Windsor, Ont.

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CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO. SEND me your watch work, charges reasonable and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King, Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U.F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.

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Good News! McKenzie Seeds this year are at the lowest price levels in a generation. Many varieties are actually less than half the prices they have brought in recent years. This means money saved at a time when savings are most important. You do not have to sacrifice QUALITY for PRICE, because the well-known McKenzie quality is the same that 300,000 thoroughly satisfied McKenzie customers have relied upon for years!

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This year McKenzie sponsors two easy, interesting contests, offering \$5,215 in spot cash!

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8 Prizes of	\$50.00
10 Prizes of	\$25.00
60 Prizes of	\$10.00
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